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STANDARD GRADES PROPOSED FOR LETTUCE CROP.

Would Afford Common Basis for Making Contracts and Serve to Cut Down Shipments of Poor Stock.

Florida growers pay the railroads $1.08 per hamper to carry their lettuce to the New York market. During the latter part of December this lettuce sold in New York for $1 to $1.25 with fine stock selling at $1.50. To bring $1.50 per hamper lettuce had to be heavy and well headed. Even this higher price gave the grower very little profit after paying the freight, package, and commission costs. Somewhat similar conditions prevailed in New York producing sections this season and lettuce growers in California are going through the same experience now.

Under such conditions, how may the growers of this highly perishable crop obtain a price which will warrant harvesting a crop already grown? One method at least may be pursued; that is, the poor stock may be kept at home and only the best lettuce shipped. However, such a policy will not be particularly effective unless it receives general support, and furthermore any concerted action will require the adoption of standard grades.

Bureau Conducts Investigations.

The investigation of the U. S. Bureau of Markets, in lettuce sections, show that where grading is practiced two grades, or at most three, are used. New York growers in previous years have shipped the best grades in crates and the poorer stock in hampers, but during the past season the crate was used for both good and poor stock.

The lettuce sections located in the territory east of the Mississippi River probably could adopt standard grades for lettuce, especially in view of the fact that one variety is grown almost exclusively. Two or, at most, three grades would meet the requirements of these sections. The No. 1 grade should include all sound stock, reasonably firm and free from defective specimens such as burst, decayed, or tip-burned heads. The minimum weight per head should be not less than ¾ lb. The No. 2 grade should include any lettuce which does not meet requirements of any first grade. A Fancy grade might be added to take care of exceptionally fine stock such as is sometimes produced with exceptional care or as a result of very favorable growing conditions. This grade should include only those heads which are firm and well shaped and which do not weigh less than 1 lb.

The adoption of standard grades for lettuce will give growers as well as receivers a

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A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS.

Live stock markets during the week under review were featured by the seasonal advances made by hogs, sheep, and lambs. Cattle gained moderately. Receipts were light. The fresh meat trade for February is reviewed in this issue (p. 146).

Slight declines were registered during the week by wheat and corn futures. Export and flour demand was reported as somewhat stronger (p. 154).

The week's produce markets displayed a stronger tone than for some time. Potatoes, cabbage, and apples gained. Shipments were fairly active (p. 152).

Butter prices worked higher on a firm and active market. Cheese prices advanced and held steady (p. 150).

The condensed-milk market during January was steady. Evaporated milk prices showed a substantial gain (p. 151).

Hay markets continue dull, with prices practically unchanged. Feed markets are quiet (p. 155).

Some improvement in the demand for field seeds was noted during the week. Prices show little if any change from recent weeks (p. 156).

Declines continued to feature cotton markets, the average price of Middling sinking to a new low mark for the season (p. 158).

JANUARY MEAT PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION DECREASED.

Live Stock and Meats Statistical Report Shows Fewer Animals Slaughtered.

January, 1921 compared with the same month of 1920 registered a decrease in the slaughter of all classes of live stock except sheep and lambs. This would indicate that with the exception of sheep, the stock industry, while far from satisfactory, is on a better basis and that the liquidation caused by economic pressure during the past year has been checked sufficiently to guarantee a more steady, though somewhat decreased, domestic meat supply.

The estimated number of sheep and lambs on farms and ranges was 2,047,000 less than last year. Despite this, 113,739 more were slaughtered under Federal inspection during the month than in January, 1920. This increase of mutton was augmented by receipt of 22,395,118 lbs. of frozen carcasses from Australia and New Zealand. More than 10,000,000 lbs. of lamb and mutton accumulated in storage during the month and the holdings at the end of the month were in excess of 78,000,000 lbs. compared with 7,750,000 lbs. last year. The imported frozen product is not in demand, and some

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FLAXSEED PRICES NOW HALF OF 1919 QUOTATIONS.

Relation of Market Value to Demand for Linseed Oil and Oil Cake— Prices, 1910-1920, Reviewed.

A review of flaxseed prices on the Minneapolis market and average prices at the farm, for the 10 years 1910 to 1920, shows that the present prices of flaxseed, while being a little above the 1910 to 1915 average, are 50% below the prices prevailing in 1919. In that year the Minneapolis average price for December was around $5 per bu. and the farm average was $4.11. But in 1920 both averages were almost $2.10 per bu.

The price of linseed oil has declined to about the same extent as flaxseed. The present wholsesale price per gallon in New York ranges around 72¢, while the price at the same time a year ago was $1.75 to $1.85 per gal.

Oil meal has not as yet declined to prewar levels though there has been a decline during the last year of from 40 to 45%. The highest December average price within the period from 1910 to 1915 was $40 in 1915.

These price declines in flaxseed and its products show about the same percentage of decline as is noted in many other farm products. On the other hand they compare with a drop of not more than 25% in the average of all wholesale prices.

Crop Not Unduly Large.

The flaxseed market is in a fairly well balanced position, its future movement, up or down, depending on a number of factors. The crop of flaxseed is not unduly large and the previlaing prices may tend to discourage importations. The severity of the break in linseed oil prices is in line with the statistical indications of large supplies of that product. An improvement in building activities would, of course, tend to increase the demand. There seem to be heavy supplies of oil meal also. As in the case of flaxseed, low prices tend to cut off importations of oil and meal.

The fact that two important products, linseed oil and oil cake or meal, are made from flaxseed complicates the analysis of the factors entering into the price situation. In this respect flaxseed is different from wheat for instance, for flour is the main product of wheat, and bran and the other mill feeds are secondary or by-products and ordinarily have little influence on the price of wheat. But the oil and meal from flaxseed are both of sufficient importance that the demand for either has an influence on the price the grower receives for his flaxseed.

Since a large part of the flaxseed crushed in this country is imported, the total supply,

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Live Stock and Meats

HOGS, SHEEP AND LAMBS REGISTER USUAL SEASONAL ADVANCES.

Cattle Trade Continued Firm with Moderate Price Increases—Receipts Light.

Comparatively light receipts accompanied by seasonal advances in prices of hogs, sheep, and lambs featured the livestock trade during the week ending Feb. 26. At the close lambs were up $1.50 to $2.50 and hogs 75¢ to $1 while cattle trade continued healthy with moderate price advances.

Cattle.—Receipts of cattle at 10 markets numbered around 147,000, an increase of about 11,500 over the previous week, but a decrease of 35,000 compared with the corresponding period a year ago. The aggregate at the 10 markets during February was about 168,000 less than the number received in February a year ago.

All grades of killing cattle gained 25¢ to 50¢ and a healthy demand from all sources was apparent. An especially optimistic tone was injected into the trade by the report that the accumulation of dressed beef was virtually cleaned up.

Light-Weight Cattle in Demand.

Beef steers at Chicago made a top of $10.75, the highest since Jan. 19, with the bulk going at $8.25 to $10. Light-weight cattle were in especially good demand at all markets. Kansas City's top at $9.65 was the highest since Jan. 18. Virtually all grades of steers are selling almost $2 above the low spot recorded early in February.

Butcher stock found an active outlet, good and choice kosher cows and light heifers being in excellent demand at Chicago. A few choice yearling heifers made better than $9 and heavy cows went at $7 to $7.50. Low-grade canners showed little advance but good cutters and common butcher cows met an enlivened trade due to country competition.

Veal calves were in active demand and prices worked $1 to $1.50 higher in spite of liberal supplies. Most of the vealers at Chicago sold at $11 to $12, with choice 150 to 180 lb. shippers selling up to $13 and higher.

Renewed faith in the market seemed evident as the demand for stocker and feeder cattle increased. Prices were carried higher in sympathy with the advance in killing cattle. Most stocker and feeder steers at Chicago moved at $6.75 to $7.75, meaty kinds carrying quality going at $8.35 to $8.50 and selected feeders averaging around 1,000 lbs. and carrying a good covering of flesh as high as $9. Country demand for stock cows and heifers was active, these selling at Chicago largely at $4 to $5.

Hog Receipts Much Less.

Hogs—Ten market receipts for the week were 574,000 compared with 672,000 the week previous and 546,000 during the corresponding period a year ago.

This shrinkage of 98,000 in receipts, when many in the trade had expected the last week of February to yield as many if not more than the week previous, accounts to a large extent for the sharp advances scored, and would seem to indicate that the residue of the winter crop of hogs is in fairly strong hands.

An especially broad shipping demand, not only for lights but for a considerable quota of medium weights, and cooler weather, were important factors in stimulating trade. The markets under review generally started out steady to 25 cents lower on Monday but took an upturn Tuesday and continued to advance daily until the gains measured 50 cents to $1 at the close.

Top prices of $10.85 at East St. Louis and $10.75 at Chicago were new high levels for the year to date, while at the latter point the market on strong-weight butchers equaled the previous high basis reached there during the middle of January.

The course of the Chicago market was dictated almost wholly by shippers and smaller local killers forcing the larger packers to follow the advances or go without supplies. As a result, desirable strong-weight hogs advanced practically as much as the lightweights. General quality continued good although the percentage of lighter weights increased at Chicago.

Phenomenal Price Gains Made.

Sheep.—Receipts of sheep at 10 markets of around 233,800 represented a decrease of 22,200 from the previous week but were still 16,900 larger than the corresponding week a year ago.

Phenomenal price gains were registered on all killing classes of both sheep and lambs. Fat lambs were generally $1.50 to $2.50 higher with heavy kinds showing as much as $3 advance over the lowest time of the previous week. The $11 quotation was reinstated at Chicago.

The advance started Feb. 17 and continued almost without a break. Matured sheep and yearlings gained $1 to $1.50 with handy-weight yearling wethers as much as $2 higher at some points. The sharp gains in matured sheep prices brought wethers and ewes at Chicago to the highest level since last November.

The advance was attributed to several bullish factors, news of the exportation to Europe of both live and frozen stock being predominant. General belief that the greater portion of the corn belt supply of fed stock has already reached market with very little to come except from Colorado until the spring lamb season opens also proved a bullish argument.

Shorn stock sold only at limited discounts from animals in fleece, indicating the de-

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WIDE FLUCTUATIONS FEATURE OF FEBRUARY MEAT TRADE.

Prices Reach Bottom of Slump about the 15th of Month—Advance During Last Week.

The general stagnation which affected all lines of business was very noticeable in the wholesale meat trade during February. Trading was extremely slow with very little demand, and price declines which began about the middle of January continued during the first half of February. The low spot was reached at the end of the second week of February. Prices subsequently remained steady on some classes and moved upward on others. The real advances, however, did not take place until the last week in the month, a sharp upward trend occurring shortly after Washington's Birthday. Quality of offerings was rather low early in the month, and this together with the Lenten season no doubt influenced the market.

Beef Supplies Ample.

Beef.—Supplies of beef during the first half of the month were more than the rather slow demand could handle. Very few choice steers were offered, the supply consisting mostly of medium and good grades with a liberal sprinkling of common. The bulk of the best stock was from short-fed cattle.

Prices declined daily during the first 10 days of the month, registering a loss of $1 to $3 per 100 lbs. The top of good grade steers was $14 at Boston and New York, and the top of medium did not exceed $13 at New York and Philadelphia, and $13.50 at Boston. The best price for good cows at the bottom of the decline was $11 and medium cows did not go above $10.50. Under a slow demand and with moderate supplies prices remained steady until the last week of the month, when the market opened from 50¢ to $2 higher before the holiday on the 22d and continued its advance after that day. The month closed with prices 50¢ to $1 net higher for the month.

Supplies of Kosher beef were fairly liberal and the market was practically the same as for other classes of meats. When conditions improved toward the end of the month a much better market was experienced and stronger prices were in evidence.

Veal.—Receipts of veal were fairly light but were sufficient for the rather inactive de-

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 26.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	231	$9.16	217	$9.50	228	$9.58	241	$9.59	230	$9.86	244	$9.91	232	$9.51	234	$9.32	239	$14.34
E. St. Louis	208	9.39	202	9.68	200	9.68	200	9.96	192	10.32	227	9.92	203	9.80	213	9.57	212	14.21
Kansas City	240	8.88	231	8.98	229	9.12	236	9.08	234	9.17	232	9.41	234	8.99	234	8.90	229	13.89
Omaha	246	8.42	250	8.72	241	8.89	243	8.86	246	8.94	246	9.16	245	8.81	243	8.69	241	13.58
S. St. Paul	222	8.82	226	8.98	225	9.18	216	9.31	224	9.37	214	9.44	224	9.15	224	8.98		

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER.

Week ending Feb. 26.

Markets.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	61,286	22,450	38,836	167,293	47,566	119,727	83,961	20,779	63,182
East St. Louis	12,229	2,482	8,193	66,390	32,945	38,782	6,425	259	4,618
Indianapolis	8,720	5,053	3,679	44,697	25,137	21,878	1,839	1,653	243
Kansas City	32,265	12,698	17,991	52,569	12,192	40,558	30,020	4,561	25,467
Oklahoma City	3,934	899	3,535	4,932	307	4,215	109		109
Omaha	27,678	10,696	16,982	80,789	30,645	50,144	55,418	16,922	38,496
St. Joseph [1]	11,235	4,367	7,246	38,395	6,861	27,966	18,247	3,037	15,134
St. Paul [1]	15,599	3,425	11,962	56,856	12,826	42,357	9,560	7,003	2,860
Sioux City	12,869	6,565	6,056	51,112	22,526	25,719	3,301	244	3,066
Wichita [1]	3,067	1,678	1,201	7,127		6,735	23		19
Total	**188,849**	**70,293**	**115,701**	**570,160**	**191,005**	**378,081**	**208,885**	**54,458**	**153,184**
Previous week	176,826	61,557	111,253	650,480	171,936	458,318	227,164	65,071	161,143

[1] Week ending Friday, Feb. 25.

mand. The market was generally slow and prices declined as on other meats, the only exception being Chicago, where no change was recorded until the end of the second week, when all grades dropped $1. Boston and New York showed declines of $2, while Philadelphia registered losses of from $4 to $6. The latter market, however, regained more than 50% of its loss by the end of the the month. Some heavy Canadian sides of split veal were received at Boston and sold from $12 to $13.

Lamb Prices Declined Most.

Lamb.—The lamb market suffered the greatest declines during the month. The decline had been under way since the first week in January and the market reached bottom at Boston around Feb. 4. The low spot was reached a week later at New York and Philadelphia and two weeks later at Chicago. At the low spot prices were $10 and $12 under the high point reached in January.

New Zealand lamb was almost unsalable at around $17, and near the end of the month a

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STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, Feb. 25.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	4,413	.....	2,620
East St. Louis	1,397	795	128
Fort Worth	2,254	733	283
Indianapolis	355	133	.....
Kansas City	8,074	1,701	3,877
Oklahoma City	831	307	.....
Omaha	5,126	120	1,604
St. Joseph	1,218	244	394
St. Paul	2,053	5,124	170
Sioux City	3,160	1,023	244
Wichita	1,489	.....	.....
Total	30,100	10,180	9,320
Previous week	30,828	8,893	9,180
Same week last year	48,301	10,188	15,869
State destination:			
Arkansas	8	.....	.....
Illinois	3,769	716	1,419
Indiana	918	559	.....
Iowa	6,705	5,386	561
Kansas	5,351	370	278
Kentucky	391	.....	.....
Maryland	50	.....	.....
Massachusetts	21	.....	.....
Michigan	375	.....	2,634
Minnesota	255	404	170
Missouri	3,651	1,187	1,910
Montana	24	.....	.....
Nebraska	2,834	120	1,287
Nevada	29	.....	.....
New York	46	.....	650
Ohio	848	417	.....
Oklahoma	1,365	688	.....
Pennsylvania	180	.....	.....
South Dakota	550	.....	.....
Tennessee	121	.....	128
Texas	2,101	82	283
Virginia	71	.....	.....
West Virginia	101	.....	.....
Wisconsin	336	251	.....
Total	30,100	10,180	9,320

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

	Feb. 25.	Feb. 18.	Jan. 28.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average	$24.00-26.50	$25.00-26.50	$26.00-26.50
Hams, fancy, 14-16 average	27.75-29.00	27.00-28.00	26.00-29.00
Picnics, smoked, 4-12 average	14.00-18.50	15.50-19.00	16.50-20.50
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average	25.50-29.00	27.00-29.00	26.50-29.00
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average	41.50-43.50	40.00-43.50	37.50-42.50
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average	16.00-16.50	16.25-17.50	16.50-17.50
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average	13.50-14.00	13.75-14.50	15.00-16.00
Purelard, tierces	13.75-15.00	13.75-14.75	15.50-16.50
Compound lard, tierces	11.25-11.75	11.00-11.75	12.25-12.75

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, MAR. 1.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	St. Paul.
HOGS.					
Top	$10.85	$10.80	$10.10	$9.75	$10.00
Bulk of sales	9.70-10.70	10.00-10.70	9.15-9.80	9.00-9.60	9.40-9.90
Heavy (250 lbs. up), medium-choice	9.70-10.10	9.50-10.00	8.65-9.50	9.00-9.40	9.00-9.65
Medium (200-250 lbs.), common-choice	9.90-10.70	9.80-10.65	8.85-9.85	9.35-9.70	9.50-9.90
Light (150-200 lbs.) common-choice	10.50-10.85	10.10-10.80	8.75-10.00	9.40-9.75	9.65-10.00
Light lights (130-150 lbs.), common-choice	10.60-10.85	10.20-10.75	8.75-10.10	.....	.....
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	8.60-9.50	8.00-8.25	7.25-7.75	8.50-9.00	8.00-8.50
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), rough	8.25-8.60	7.50-8.00	6.75-7.25	7.75-8.50	7.50-8.00
Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice	9.65-10.75	9.25-10.50	9.00-10.35	.....	10.25-10.50
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	7.50-9.50	8.75-10.25	8.75-9.75	9.50-10.60
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 lbs. up)—					
Choice and prime	10.25-11.00	9.75-10.50	9.65-10.40	10.00-10.50	.....
Good	9.75-10.25	9.00-9.75	9.15-9.65	9.00-10.00	.....
Medium	8.75-9.75	8.00-8.75	8.50-9.15	7.75-9.00	7.75-8.75
Common	8.00-8.75	7.50-8.00	8.00-8.50	7.00-7.75	7.00-7.75
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—					
Choice and prime	10.10-11.00	9.75-10.50	9.50-10.25	9.50-10.25	.....
Good	9.65-10.15	8.75-9.50	8.90-9.50	8.75-9.50	.....
Medium	8.65-9.65	7.75-8.50	8.25-8.90	7.60-8.75	7.75-8.50
Common	7.75-8.65	6.75-7.50	7.25-8.25	6.75-7.60	6.75-7.50
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	6.00-10.00	6.25-10.00	5.50-8.65	5.25-8.25	5.00-8.25
Cows, common-choice	5.00-8.25	5.25-7.00	5.00-7.15	4.75-7.50	4.25-7.50
Bulls, bologna and beef	5.00-7.25	4.50-6.00	4.50-6.00	4.00-7.00	3.50-6.00
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	2.75-5.00	2.25-5.00	2.75-5.00	3.00-4.75	2.50-4.00
Canner steers	4.25-6.00	3.50-5.00	3.00-4.50	3.75-5.50	3.25-4.50
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	10.00-13.25	8.00-12.50	9.25-12.00	8.50-10.25	7.50-10.00
Heavy weight, common-choice	4.50-9.00	5.25-10.00	5.50-9.75	5.00-8.50	4.00-7.00
Feeder steers:					
1,000 lbs. up, common-choice	7.50-9.00	7.00-8.25	8.00-9.25	7.00-9.00	6.25-8.00
750-1,000 lbs., common-choice	7.25-8.50	6.75-8.00	7.50-9.00	6.75-8.75	6.00-7.75
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	6.00-8.25	5.00-7.75	6.25-8.75	5.75-8.50	5.50-7.50
Cows and heifers, common-choice	4.50-6.25	3.75-6.00	4.00-6.50	4.00-7.00	3.50-5.75
Calves—					
Good and choice	.....	6.25-7.00	7.25-8.75	7.00-8.50	.....
Common and medium	.....	5.00-6.00	4.75-7.00	5.00-7.00	.....
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	9.50-11.25	9.25-10.75	9.00-10.75	9.50-10.50	8.25-10.25
85 lbs. up, medium-choice	9.00-11.00	8.50-10.00	8.00-10.30	8.50-10.25	.....
Culls and common	7.25-8.75	5.25-8.00	6.00-8.50	7.00-8.25	6.00-7.75
Feeder lambs	7.25-8.75	.....	6.75-8.25	7.00-8.75	6.00-7.50
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	7.25-9.75	6.00-8.50	6.75-8.50	7.00-8.50	6.50-8.50
Wethers, medium-prime	6.00-7.75	.....	5.25-6.75	5.50-7.00	5.00-6.75
Ewes:					
Medium-good and choice	5.50-7.25	4.00-6.00	4.50-6.25	5.50-6.50	4.00-6.25
Culls and common	2.50-4.50	2.00-4.00	2.00-4.25	2.50-5.25	2.50-3.75

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, MAR. 1.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Mar. 1.	Feb. 21.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	Feb. 21.	Feb. 1.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$18.00-19.00	$16.00-17.00	$18.00-19.00	$17.50-18.00	.....	.....
Good	15.00-17.00	13.00-15.00	16.00-17.00	16.00-17.00	$15.00-16.00	$14.50-15.50
Medium	13.00-14.00	11.00-12.00	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00	14.00-15.00	14.00-14.50
Common	11.00-12.00	10.00-11.00	12.00-14.00	14.00-14.50	13.00-14.00	.....
Cows—						
Good	12.00-13.00	11.00-12.00	13.00-14.00	14.00-15.00	12.00-13.00	12.50-13.00
Medium	11.00-12.00	10.00-11.00	11.00-12.00	13.00-14.00	11.00-12.00	12.00-12.50
Common	10.00-11.00	9.00-10.00	10.00-11.00	12.00-12.50	.....	.....
Bulls—						
Good	.....	.....	.....	12.00-13.00	.....	.....
Medium	.....	.....	.....	10.50-11.00	9.00-9.50	.....
Common	9.00-10.00	8.75-9.50	10.25-11.00	10.00-10.50	.....	10.00-11.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	20.00-22.00	17.00-18.00	21.00-22.00	22.00-23.00	21.00-22.00	22.00-23.00
Good	17.00-19.00	15.00-16.00	19.00-20.00	20.00-21.00	19.00-20.00	18.00-20.00
Medium	16.00-17.00	14.00-15.00	16.00-18.00	18.00-20.00	17.00-18.00	16.00-18.00
Common	13.00-15.00	12.00-13.00	11.00-15.00	.....	.....	.....
Mutton—						
Good	12.00-14.00	9.00-10.00	9.00-10.00	13.00-15.00	11.00-12.00	11.00-12.00
Medium	11.00-12.00	8.00-9.00	8.00-9.00	12.00-13.00	10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00
Common	9.00-10.00	7.00-8.00	6.00-8.00	10.00-11.00	9.00-10.00	8.00-9.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	19.00-21.00	18.00-19.00	19.00-20.00	21.00-23.00	21.00-22.00	23.00-24.00
Good	18.00-19.00	17.00-18.00	18.00-19.00	20.00-21.00	18.00-20.00	20.00-22.00
Medium	16.00-17.00	15.00-16.00	16.00-17.00	17.00-18.00	16.00-17.00	16.00-18.00
Common	12.00-15.00	12.00-14.00	12.00-15.00	15.00-17.00	15.00-16.00	14.00-16.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8-10 lbs. average	21.00-22.00	22.00-23.00	19.00-20.00	24.00-26.00	21.00-23.00	22.00-23.00
10-12 lbs average	20.00-21.00	20.00-21.00	18.00-19.00	23.00-24.00	20.00-21.00	21.00-22.00
12-14 lbs .average	18.00-19.00	18.00-19.00	17.00-18.00	21.00-22.00	19.00-20.00	20.00-21.00
14-16 lbs. average	16.00-17.00	17.00-18.00	16.00-17.00	19.00-20.00	18.00-19.00	19.00-20.00
16 lbs. and over	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00	18.00-19.00	16.00-17.00	17.00-19.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	13.50-15.00	13.00-14.00	14.00-15.00	16.00-17.00	15.00-16.00	14.00-16.00
Picnics—						
4-6 lbs. average	13.00-14.00	13.00-14.00	14.00-15.00	.....	.....	.....
6-8 lbs. average	12.00-13.00	12.00-13.00	13.00-14.00	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	12.50-14.00
Butts—						
Boneless	.....	.....	.....	22.00-23.00	.....	.....
Boston style	.....	16.00-17.00	15.50-16.00	18.00-20.00	17.00-18.00	16.00-18.00

FEBRUARY MEAT TRADE REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 147.)

large number of carcasses were reexported to Scotland. After the culmination of the decline, prices rallied $2 to $4, and the month ended with the market at about the same level as at the opening. Much of the supply consisted of heavy lambs and yearlings. The few light weights offered found a very good demand at better prices.

Mutton.—While the supply of mutton was not generally greater than the demand, prices declined in sympathy with the values on lamb, but losses were not so large. There was very little recovery, however, at the end of the month, except at New York, where general advances of $2 to $3 were made. The market for fore-quarter cuts was extremely dull at New York and an opportunity was offered housewives to buy this class of meat at prewar prices.

Pork.—Although prices of pork declined in sympathy with those on other meats, the market on this commodity was more stable because when pork cuts failed to move at the prices asked they were sent to the freezer. The market was dull and weak during the first two weeks, but an improved demand resulted in firmness and better prices during the subsequent period. The month closed with loins selling at Boston and New York from 50¢ to $1 above the closing prices in January. The Philadelphia market was unable to regain its entire loss.

A much better feeling in the meat trade was noticeable at the end of the month. While the demand was not greatly improved, there was slightly more activity and a firmer undertone was apparent. To some extent the improvement was probably due to seasonal conditions, but there seemed to be sufficient evidence to justify the belief that the corner has been turned and that a much better feeling is evident throughout the meat industry in this country.

Peru Regulates Imports of Live Stock.

When live stock of any kind is imported into Peru, official certificates of health issued by the authorities in the countries of origin and transit must be produced. These certificates must bear the visé of the Peruvian consular officers at the places of origin and transit, and must give detailed information regarding the number, kind, sex and breed of the animals, the date of export and shipment, and the length of the stop in the country of transit.

Peruvian consular officers abroad have been instructed to keep the home Government informed concerning the sanitary conditions prevailing in the country in which they reside. Whenever animals are sent from a foreign country to Peru the Peruvian consular officers send in a report stating whether epizootic or contagious animal diseases exist there or have existed within 30 days prior to the date of shipment.

A translation of a bill recently sanctioned by the Peruvian Chamber of Deputies with reference to the importation and exportation of animals will be sent to anyone interested upon request to the U. S. Bureau o Markets.

Sheep and lamb slaughter under Federal inspection during the first 10 months of 1920 decreased 1,139,475 head, or 11.2%, compared with the corresponding period of 1919.

Frozen Fish in Storage Show Normal Seasonal Declines.

Stocks of frozen fish reported in storage Feb. 15 are 12,300,000 lbs. less than on Jan. 15, and 6,350,000 lbs. less than was reported the same date last year. The decrease from Jan. 15 is the usual seasonal removal from storage and under normal conditions holdings should continue to decline until April or May when the minimum for the year is usually reached. Present stocks while much less than last year are slightly greater than the quantities reported in storage on the corresponding date in 1918.

The principal varieties which are in greater supply than a year ago are ciscoes, cod, hake, and pollack, lake trout and squid, the last two varieties showing the greatest percentage increases.

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS OF FISH FEB. 15.

[Thousands, i. e., 000 omitted.]

Varieties.	Feb. 15, 1921.	Feb. 15, 1920.	Jan. 15, 1921.	Jan. 15, 1920.	Frozen since Jan. 15.
Frozen fish.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
Bluefish	248	233	330	321	2
Butterfish	662	335	1,003	459	7
Ciscoes	4,956	3,310	5,952	4,250	45
Cod, hake, pollack	3,132	2,906	3,580	3,928	172
Croakers	406	38	488	82	2
Halibut	4,084	5,371	5,961	7,789	303
Herring	5,185	6,496	6,357	9,296	427
Lake trout	1,393	817	1,665	1,230	81
Mackerel	1,480	2,103	2,211	2,339	81
Rockfish	56	291	111	406	7
Sablefish	353	766	743	1,355	4
Salmon, fall	1,383	1,714	2,229	2,370	172
Salmon, silver	644	961	1,034	1,279	44
Salmon, other	1,866	1,838	2,344	2,100	128
Sea bass	65	81	123	109	5
Shad	160	310	303	508	1
Shad roe	35	12	41	14	0
Smelts, eulachon, etc	310	697	171	613	253
Squid	1,302	283	1,868	421	19
Weakfish	604	291	736	439	6
Whitefish	1,407	1,959	1,598	2,209	148
Whiting	3,754	6,855	5,685	9,320	36
Miscellaneous	8,070	10,239	9,318	10,672	900
Total	41,555	47,906	53,851	61,509	2,843
Cured fish.					
Herring	10,771	16,621	13,055	18,466	.....
Mild cured salmon	3,594	7,566	4,727	7,946	.....

Exports of fresh and frozen beef from the United States during the first nine months of 1920 were only 25.2% as large as those of the corresponding period in 1919.

Imports of fresh and frozen beef into the United States during the first ten months of 1920 were 30,849,409 lbs., an increase of 14.8% over the corresponding period of 1919.

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 146.)

pressed condition of the wool market. The insistent demand for shearing stock so much in evidence a year ago has been almost entirely lacking this season.

The number of sheep and lambs going back to the country during the past week was small and was virtually limited to a few loads of thin feeding stock. A few loads of feeding lambs sold at $6.75 to $8.25. Prices naturally advanced in sympathy with those on killing grades although not to the same extent.

Opening Prices Steady.

Opening, Feb. 28: Total cattle receipts at 10 markets on Feb. 28 were 48,900, showing a decrease from the previous week. All grades were steady to 25¢ higher. Calves were generally steady. Top beef steers at Chicago brought $10.60; the bulk, $8.50 to $10. Kansas City reported a top of $9.80 and Omaha $9.90.

Hogs: Liberal receipts permitted buyers to force declines of 10¢ to 25¢. The demand was active at the lower levels. Chicago registered a top of $10.60, East St. Louis $10.55, Kansas City $9.85, and Omaha $9.50.

Sheep: Fat lambs opened generally steady at Chicago and Omaha and 25¢ to 50¢ lower at Kansas City. Sheep and yearlings were steady to strong. The lamb top was $11 at Chicago, $10.50 at Kansas City, $10.10 at East St. Louis, and $10 at Omaha. Feeders were steady.

New Zealand Lamb and Mutton Exported from the United States.

Up to Feb. 21 the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry had issued export permits covering 87,064 carcasses of New Zealand lamb and mutton. So far as it is known, all of these exports were destined to England and Scotland. This lamb and mutton, it is understood, was imported into the United States during the year 1920. Prices for lamb and mutton have declined to such a point that it has been impossible to market the meat in this country at satisfactory prices.

Stocker and feeder shipments of sheep from public stockyards during the first 10 months of 1920 were 20.9% of the receipts compared with 24.3% during the corresponding period of 1919 and 22.4% in 1918.

Considering the first 10 months of the year, January was the month of heaviest hog slaughter both in 1919 and 1920. February came next in 1919 and May in 1920.

IMPORTS OF WOOL DURING JANUARY.

Imported from—	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.		Total quantity.
	Washed and unwashed.	Scoured.	Washed and unwashed.	Scoured.	Washed and unwashed.	Scoured.	
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Greece	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,703	.....	22,703
Italy	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
United Kingdom	1,749,582	262,735	175,221	7,422	2,485,747	4,642	4,685,349
Canada	1,129,096	9,360	1,572	.....	.....	.....	1,140,028
Argentina	5,198,805	234,434	1,275,406	.....	268,788	.....	6,977,433
Peru	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,750	.....	3,750
Uruguay	1,626,603	36,262	251,344	.....	89,460	.....	2,003,669
Venezuela	367,143	.....	.....	.....	1,560	.....	368,703
China	.....	.....	.....	.....	265,544	.....	[1] 459,071
British India	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,553	.....	7,553
Japan	681,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	681,000
Turkey in Asia	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,667	.....	81,667
Australia	2,617,703	262,649	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,880,352
British South Africa	1,490,694	327,013	.....	5,573	34,892	.....	1,858,172
Total	14,860,626	1,132,483	1,703,543	12,995	3,261,664	4,642	21,169,480

[1] Includes 142,036 lbs., camel's hair and 51,491 lbs., hair of the angora goat, etc.

STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE LIVE STOCK AND MEAT SITUATION FOR JANUARY.

Cattle, Calves, Beef, and Veal.

	Jan., 1921.	Jan., 1920.
Inspected slaughter:	*Number.*	*Number.*
Cattle	689,506	832,231
Calves	282,043	305,125
Average live weight:	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
Cattle	980.64	.....
Calves	169.59	.....
Average dressed weight:		
Beef	522.99	555.64
Veal	96.67	(1)
Total dressed product:		
Beef	360,604,743	462,420,833
Veal	27,265,097	29,496,434
Storage beginning of month:		
Beef—		
Fresh	120,245,437	261,812,398
Cured	22,567,257	37,051,619
Storage end of month:		
Beef—		
Fresh	120,218,055	252,036,946
Cured	22,659,239	36,715,182
Domestic exports:[2]		
Fresh beef and veal	1,425,253	8,797,142
Cured beef	1,608,922	2,679,172
Canned beef	387,819	2,263,866
Oleo stock, oil and stearin	4,523,050	4,852,732
Imports:[2]		
Fresh beef	3,136,593	1,438,676
Fresh veal	112,592	351,642
Cured beef	18,471	29,201
Canned beef	27,182	12,477
Oleostock, oil, and stearin	.....	1,440,245
Prices, per 100 lbs.:[3]	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Cattle—Good steers	10.09	15.51
Beef carcasses—Good steers	18.43	21.61
Veal calves	11.52	17.74
Veal carcasses	18.35	26.85
	Number.	*Number.*
Receipts at public stockyards—Cattle and calves	1,644,005	1,874,891
Stocker and feeder shipments from public stockyards—Cattle and calves	204,654	348,592
Estimated number of cattle on farms in United States	[4]66,191,000	[4]68,369,000

Sheep, Lamb, and Mutton.

	Jan., 1921.	Jan., 1920.
Inspected slaughter—Sheep and lambs	*Number.* 1,068,346	*Number.* 954,607
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*
Average live weight	87.92	.....
Average dressed weight	41.28	(1)
Total dressed product	44,101,323	39,406,177
Storage beginning of month	68,031,690	10,289,777
Storage end of month	78,067,584	7,786,680
Domestic export — Fresh mutton[2]	863,424	181,432
Imports—Fresh mutton[2]	22,395,118	345,877
Prices per 100 lbs.:[3]	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Lamb (84 lbs. down, medium to prime)	10.69	18.90
Lamb carcasses, good grade	22.05	30.38
Sheep, medium to choice grade	5.31	11.81
Mutton, good grade	11.05	19.49
Receipts at public stockyards—Sheep	*Number.* 1,791,548	*Number.* 1,596,008
Stocker and feeder shipments from public stockyards—Sheep	88,151	303,246
Estimated number of sheep and lambs on farms in United States	[4]45,067,000	[4]47,114,000

Hogs, Pork, and Pork Products.

	Number.	*Number.*
Inspected slaughter: Hogs	4,347,306	5,078,521
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*
Average live weight	227.05	.....
Average dressed weight	171.17	172.79
Total dressed product	744,128,368	877,517,644
Storage beginning of month—Pork:		
Fresh	93,990,062	55,550,951
Cured	439,990,237	542,087,110
Storage end of month—Pork:		
Fresh	145,682,122	106,677,241
Cured	508,440,398	670,086,028
Storage beginning of month—Lard	59,318,673	62,613,764
Storage end of month—Lard	80,536,665	97,648,996
Domestic exports:[2]		
Fresh pork	7,074,517	2,801,985
Cured pork	38,912,347	133,723,408
Canned pork	1,792,791	584,391
Sausage	721,103	2,911,407
Lard	67,416,066	59,595,313
Imports:[2]		
Fresh pork	141,937	133,006
Cured and canned pork	38,923	59,501
Sausage	48,033	43,610
Lard	.....	132,158
Prices per 100 lbs.:[3]	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Live hogs, medium weight	9.54	15.09
Fresh pork loins (10-14 lbs.)	20.23	23.55
Shoulders, skinned	15.38	19.51
Picnics (6-8 lbs.)	13.20	18.53
Butts (Boston style)	17.90	21.56
Bacon (breakfast)	26.25	36.38
Ham (smoked)	24.25	32.88
Lard (tierces)	16.03	23.94
Receipts at public stockyards—Hogs	*Number.* 4,696,286	*Number.* 5,250,433
Stocker and feeder shipments from public stockyards—Hogs	43,296	89,915
Estimated number of hogs on farms in United States	[4]66,649,000	[4]71,727,000

[1] No figures available for average dressed weight of veal, or sheep and lambs for Jan. 1920. Average weights for corresponding months in 1921 used in estimating production of dressed meats.
[2] Data for exports represent meat and meat food products certified by the Bureau of Animal Industry for export. Data for imports represent imported meat and meat food products examined and passed for food by the same bureau.
[3] Average monthly prices at Chicago.
[4] Jan. 1.

JANUARY MEAT STATISTICS.

(Concluded from front page.)

of it is beginning to move across the Atlantic. Most of the 863,424 lbs. of mutton certified for export during the month consisted of meat that had formerly been imported.

Import Statistics Given.

Imports of fresh beef and veal continue in excess of exports. Imports of fresh and cured pork are negligible. Cured pork exports continue to show heavy declines, decreasing 71%, or nearly 95,000,000 lbs. from the January, 1920, record. Lard exports increased more than 11%, or nearly 8,000,000 lbs. The imports of fresh beef and veal were about 3,250,000 lbs. in January, or more than double the exports, whereas nearly 9,000,000 lbs. were exported in January last year, or 5 times the amount imported that month.

The month's average market price for good steers declined almost 35% from the January, 1920, average, while the decline on good steer carcasses was only 14%. Live lambs declined 43% and dressed carcasses 27%.

Market for By-Products Lacking.

Meanwhile there was practically no market for hides, pelts, wool, tallow, and other animal by-products, and prices for most of these products shrunk more than 50% during the year and increased the spread between live and dressed prices as the market declined. Good, medium weight butcher and bacon hogs declined 36%; pork loins, 10 to 14 lb. average, 14%; bacon, nearly 28%; hams, more than 26%; and lard, 38%.

The average apparent per capita consumption of meat during January, 1921, was seven-tenths of a pound less than one year ago, as is shown in the following table:

Apparent Per Capita Meat Consumption.

	Jan., 1921.	Jan., 1920.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*
Beef and veal	3.69	4.66
Pork	5.49	5.35
Lamb and mutton	.53	.40
Total	9.71	10.41

COOPERATIVE AUCTION SALES PROVE SUCCESSFUL.

Best Adapted to Sections Where Local Markets Are Unsatisfactory.

Under the "cooperative auction sale" plan of marketing cattle and hogs, which is practiced in several of the Southern States, producers assemble, grade, and sell their stock, performing marketing functions which ordinarily are performed by local dealers at country shipping points or by commission men at central markets. A study of the development of this plan shows it to be a direct outgrowth of a movement to increase production and improve quality in districts not conveniently located to central markets or in sections where local markets are unsatisfactory.

This cooperative marketing plan was instituted in South Carolina in 1915 and was, in the beginning, confined largely to the marketing of fat cattle in York and Chester Counties. As the live-stock industry developed the method came into use in other parts of the State and in sections of Georgia, Alabama, Florida, and Tennessee, where there were similar marketing difficulties. Since the latter part of 1917 more than 100 auction sales of hogs have been held in southern Georgia. The same method recently has attracted attention as a means of marketing stocker and feeder cattle and seems to be well adapted to conditions in certain pasture districts.

Helps in Learning Grades.

The auction method of cooperative marketing enables producers to become familiar with certain necessary marketing activities. It teaches grading and demonstrates the value of having stock in marketable condition. It tends to create community interest and a desire for marketing information, to establish permanent trade channels and to provide a local competitive market. The amount of stock offered at these sales attracts packer buyers and others who would not be interested in the small mixed lots of individual farmers. The size of the offerings is also a factor in obtaining the cooperation of railroads in providing better shipping facilities.

Local conditions determine the extent to which the cooperative auction sale plan is practicable. It has been successful in sections where there is a lack of organized competitive market centers, little knowledge of available market information, unsatisfactory or undeveloped trade channels, and inadequate transportation facilities, particularly regarding the movement of live stock, excessive en-route feeding charges and extreme minimum carload weights.

In some sections the auction method has been abandoned. The reasons given by those who are familiar with its history are increased production, improved quality, development of outlets in organized competitive markets, improved local shipping facilities, better transportation service, and the establishment of permanent trade centers.

Yucatan Exports Much Henequen.

The exports of henequen for 1920 from Yucatan amounted to 951,076 bales or 154,249 tons compared with 141,414 tons for the previous year. The main industry of that region is the production of henequen which constitutes about 98% of the exports.

Dairy and Poultry

BUTTER PRICES WORK HIGHER ON ACTIVE, FIRM MARKETS.

Offerings of Both Fine and Undergrade Stock Sell Rapidly—Consumption Good.

Trading on the butter markets continued very active during the week ending Feb. 26. Prices showed much firmness and worked to higher levels. Business was perhaps, more satisfactory to both dealers and creamerymen than it has been at any time for some months past. The way in which jobbers and retailers literally snapped up offerings for both fine butter and cheap lots of undergrades was entirely out of line with the dull market prevailing for some time. It also speaks well for the consumption of butter.

Some traders are still skeptical of the soundness of the market position and predict that the advance will soon check consumption and cause reaction, but the supply of fresh butter is certainly short at the moment.

Danish Stock Cleaned Up.

New York apparently carried over considerable stock from the recent slump and this together with the Danish arrivals kept that market fairly well supplied until the latter part of the week. Late advices are that the supply of fresh butter in sight is low, that Danish is cleaned up except for about a thousand casks, and that the only cargo reported on the way is that of the steamer *Heligolav*, which sailed from Hamburg Feb. 25 with a consignment estimated at 8,000 to 12,000 casks.

Receipts Light at Boston.

Boston reports receipts of fresh butter light and quality poor. At Chicago the supply, both creamery and centralized, continues short of requirements. The Southwest is taking heavily of the centralized supply. Fine grades are short at Philadelphia. Comparatively higher Chicago prices have cut into eastern shipments somewhat. Markets closed firm with 92 score prices having advanced about 4¢ over the previous Saturday.

The cargo of the steamer *Heligolav* is costing importers from 41½¢ to 45¢ c. i. f., and is now selling to arrive at 47¢ c. i. f. The Danish which was sold on the New York market during the week brought anywhere from ½¢ below the price of domestic 92 score to within ¼¢ of top quotations.

Storage Again in Demand.

The shortage in the supply of fresh butter and the low prices recently asked for storage have in many cases again turned buyers to storage, and prices have made big advances. All markets report that offerings have been picked over a good deal, however, and that sales are not so frequent as they would be if better quality could be offered. The demand has been mostly for fine centralized storage cars which brought higher prices than the best creamery. Storage prices range anywhere from 30¢ to 47¢ according to quality. The price range between scores on fresh has again widened because the offerings of storage at low prices shortened the demand for poor fresh undergrades. Storage stocks have moved out well, but not at the pace set last year.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 26.

[Cents per lb.]

CREAMERY BUTTER. (92 score.)	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	49	48¼	49½	49	53½
Tuesday	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Wednesday	49	50	50	50	54½
Thursday	50	51	51	50½	54½
Friday	51½	51	52½	51½	54
Saturday	52½	51	53	52	49½
Average for week	**50.40**	**50.35**	**51.20**	**50.60**	**53.20**
Previous week	46.83	46.25	47.50	46.75	48.91
Corresponding week last year	65.20	64.95	66.10	66.00	61.60

AMERICAN CHEESE. (No. 1 Twins.)	New York.[2]	Chicago.[3]	Boston.[3]	San Francisco.[3,4]	Wisconsin.[3]
Monday	27–28½	24½–25	24 –25½	22½	27
Tuesday	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Wednesday	27–28½	27 –27½	24½–25½	22½	27
Thursday	27–28½	27 –27½	24½–25½	23	27
Friday	27–28½	27 –27½	24½–25½	22½	27
Saturday	27–28½	27 –27½	24½–25½	22½	27
Average for week	**27.75**	**26.85**	**24.95**	**22.65**	**27.00**
Previous week	27.75	24.75	24.75	22.50	24.67
Corresponding week last year	29.50	27.00	30.85	27.60	27.00

[1] Holiday.
[2] Held cheese.
[3] Fresh cheese.
[4] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

[Cents per lb.]

Monday	48	Friday	50
Tuesday	(1)	Saturday	50½
Wednesday	49½	**Average**	**49.50**
Thursday	49½		

[1] Holiday.

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending Feb. 26.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts	6,475,090	6,944,624	7,353,711
Put into cold storage	392,431	286,906	614,980
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,831,481	3,184,219	4,892,008
Change during week	−2,439,050	−2,897,313	−4,278,028
Total holdings	20,006,165	22,495,216	17,993,075
CHEESE.			
Receipts	2,835,584	2,701,725	2,319,643
Put into cold storage	180,352	215,452	223,201
Withdrawn from cold storage	868,383	1,040,570	1,413,744
Change during week	−688,031	−825,118	−1,190,543
Total holdings	7,836,740	8,524,771	14,465,361
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts	337,505	301,660	244,983
Put into cold storage	7,580	9,397	1,397
Withdrawn from cold storage	6,051	9,405	21,810
Change during week	+1,529	−8	−20,413
Total holdings	13,616	15,087	8,893
DRESSED POULTRY.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts	3,417,637	2,998,367	3,781,768
Put into cold storage	1,132,299	1,388,550	1,621,230
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,252,641	2,251,513	3,343,050
Change during week	−1,120,342	−862,963	−1,721,820
Total holdings	59,594,370	60,714,712	58,249,061

Egg Prices Advance in England.

The American Agricultural Trade Commissioner at London reports a slight advance in the egg market there. Supplies have not been equal to the demand recently and a general rise in prices has taken place.

IMPORTS OF EGGS FOR JANUARY.

Imported from—	Dozen.		Total.	Dozen.
Canada	221,176	**Jan., 1921**		**1,265,713**
Argentina	219,540	Jan., 1920		272,733
China	532,195			
Hongkong	160,095			
Japan	132,677			
Australia	50			

CHEESE MARKETS CONTINUE FIRM AFTER PRICE ADVANCES.

Fairly Active Trading During the Past Week—Special Demand for Twins and Daisies.

While the advance in prices at Wisconsin primary markets on Monday, Feb. 21, was a surprise to many dealers who thought such an advance unwarranted by market conditions, there was, nevertheless, fairly active trading during the week ending on Feb. 26. Buyers operated freely, with a special demand for Twins and Daisies.

At Wisconsin markets sales were for the most part made at prices which, according to current estimates as to overhead expense, would indicate fairly narrow margins, thus suggesting that there was not the fullest confidence in price advances. Production is now such an uncertain factor, on account of the unusual season and the unknown quantities which may come from certain condensery districts, that any forecast regarding market developments is very difficult. However, it will soon be possible to anticipate the situation with a greater degree of confidence.

Demand for All Grades.

In the distributing markets reaction regarding the advance at primary markets was somewhat different. There was some hesitancy in buying at first, but before the middle of the week trading was fairly active on account of a feeling that further advances were in order. In fact, prices on fresh cheese in distributing markets show that advances were general enough to indicate a good firm tone. Buying was not confined to any particular style, fall goods and current make alike sharing in the activity. A good demand was also noted for goods which at the best would grade only as medium quality.

The feeling is general that unless primary markets in the country show declines or trading becomes lighter there will be still further advances in wholesale distributing centers. This, however, will depend primarily on domestic demand, as export business is still dull. It is reported that at least one fairly large consignment to English markets has been shipped, but that difficulty is being experienced in moving the goods at a profit.

There are still fairly heavy holdings in this country of medium to undergrade cheese which is not of good enough quality for domestic trade. This is expected to be moved into export channels later, but at very low prices.

IMPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS AND DAIRY SUBSTITUTES FOR JANUARY.

Imported from—	Butter and butter substitutes.	Cheese and cheese substitutes.	Condensed and evaporated milk and cream.	Casein.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Denmark	2,843,807	38,114	50	.....
France	.....	282,401	.....	.....
Greece	.....	8,220	.....	.....
Italy	.....	57,106	.....	.....
Netherlands	154,653	173,251	5,500	.....
Norway	.....	2,219	.....	.....
Rumania	.....	1,712	.....	.....
Spain	.....	21,019	.....	.....
Switzerland	.....	35,695	6,393	.....
England	.....	3,643	.....	66,138
Canada	34,902	7,499	150,698	.....
Mexico	.....	4,664	.....	.....
Argentina	104,330	1,206,572	.....	929,419
Turkey in Asia	273	.....	.....	.....
New Zealand	673,940	.....	18	50,080
Total: Jan., 1921	**3,811,905**	**1,844,115**	**162,659**	**1,045,637**
Jan., 1920	334,135	1,155,278	2,574,763	1,367,209

AVERAGE ADVANCE OF 9 CENTS FOR EVAPORATED MILK.

Condensed Milk Prices Hold Steady During January—Evaporated Exports Increase.

During the month of January prices of sweetened condensed whole milk in the United States showed very little change, except in certain sections, as indicated in the accompanying tabulated report, the average price increasing from $9.39 to $9.41 per case. Unsweetened evaporated whole milk, however, showed marked increases in price in several sections and very little change in others, with an average increase for the month of 9¢ per case.

Stocks in the hands of manufacturers on Feb. 1 showed material reductions, particularly on case goods. Stocks of bulk condensed on Feb. 1 showed reductions of approximately 40%, except at New York City, where there was very little change.

Stocks and Exports of Condensed and Evaporated Milk (pounds).

[Comparative stock figures are for identical firms.]

Stocks.	Jan. 1, 1921.	Feb. 1, 1921.	Change from Feb. 1, 1920.
Condensed milk.			
Total stocks:			*Per cent.*
Case goods	45,523,781	37,527,078	+ 25
Bulk goods	21,470,205	13,450,194	+438
Total unsold stocks in New York City:			
Case goods	24,415,088	19,822,877	(1)
Bulk goods	2,111,445	2,114,167	(1)
Total unsold stocks:			
Case goods	38,434,383	29,703,643	+949
Bulk goods	18,277,095	10,521,089	+471
Total unfilled orders, case goods	0	0	−100
Evaporated milk.			
Total stocks:			
Case goods	162,002,874	126,031,622	− 15
Bulk goods	389,282	516,196	+ 7
Total unsold stocks in New York City:			
Case goods	49,255,814	36,869,171	(1)
Bulk goods	24,864	6,250	(1)
Total unsold stocks:			
Case goods	120,075,801	75,620,194	− 20
Bulk goods	285,775	427,007	− 10
Total unfilled orders:			
Case goods	11,062	785,399	+ 38

Exports.	Dec., 1920.	Jan., 1921	Jan., 1920.
Condensed milk	9,107,706	11,941,560	34,074,021
Evaporated milk	10,160,383	18,250,201	10,848,677
Total	19,268,089	30,191,761	44,922,698

[1] Comparative figures are omitted, as they are such a small percentage of the total stocks.

Prices Paid Producers for 3.5 per cent Milk at Condenseries.

[Per 100 lbs.]

Geographic section.	Jan. 1, 1921.		Feb. 1, 1921.	
	Case and bulk goods.	Bulk goods only.	Case and bulk goods.	Bulk goods only.
New England	$2.39	$3.49	$2.41	$3.52
Middle Atlantic	2.93	2.81	2.63	2.57
South Atlantic	2.89	2.30	2.40	2.06
East North Central	2.04	2.35	1.98	2.43
West North Central	2.15	.....	2.00	.....
Western (North)	1.71	2.73	1.81	2.40
Western (South)	1.91	.....	2.09	.....
United States	2.13	2.83	2.07	2.50

Wholesale Prices of Condensed and Evaporated Milk, December, 1920, and January, 1921.

Geographic section.	Sweetened condensed, case of 14-ounce cans.		Unsweetened evaporated, case of 16-ounce cans.	
	Dec.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.
New England	$9.71	$9.25	$5.52	$5.64
Middle Atlantic	8.58	8.64	5.57	5.59
South Atlantic	9.78	9.43	5.75	5.71
East North Central	9.80	9.42	5.01	5.40
West North Central	9.63	9.70	5.63	5.60
South Central	9.67	9.36	5.78	5.75
Western (North)	9.63	10.25	5.56	5.60
Western (South)	9.42	10.25	5.57	5.61
United States	9.39	9.41	5.51	5.60

Condensed Milk Stocks Increase.

Compared with last year there was a general increase in stocks of condensed milk ranging from 25% to over 900%. Evaporated milk stocks of all classes showed 10 to 20% reduction under those of last year, with the exception of bulk goods, of which the quantity is very limited and which showed an increase of 7%. This condition of stocks indicates a rather healthy condition in the evaporated milk market. Exports have increased nearly 100% over the exports of the previous month and of the corresponding month of last year.

Due to this generally improved condition in the evaporated milk market, a number of factories were reopened during the month of February.

Lower Prices to Producers.

Prices paid to producers for milk for condensing purposes showed a reduction on Feb. 1 in all sections except New England, where prices were slightly higher.

With an increasing demand for condensed and evaporated milk, especially evaporated, it appears that the crisis which has existed in the condensed and evaporated industry during the past months is rapidly clearing up and that general conditions throughout the industry are much more favorable from the standpoint of milk producers and manufacturers of condensed and evaporated milk than they have been for the past six months or more.

Maple Sugar Holdings Larger.

About 318,600 lbs. of maple sugar and 148,600 gals. of sirup were held by producers and local dealers in the producing sections on Feb. 15, as compared with 126,900 lbs. of sugar and 99,700 gals. of sirup a year ago according to reports to the Bureau of Crop Estimates. The combined increase is reckoned equivalent to 63%.

The scarcity of cane sugar appears to be one of the main causes for holding back so much of the maple product, although stocks reported held are only 4.1% of production. The greater part of the supply is held in New York State and Vermont.

Of the world exports of beef and beef products, the United States furnished 21.8% in 1919 compared with an average of 13% during the three years preceding the war.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, OLEOMARGARINE, AND EGGS FOR JANUARY.

Destination.	Butter.	Oleomargarine.	Cheese.	Eggs.	Condensed milk.	Evaporated milk.	Powdered milk.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Dozen.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Belgium	.....	.....	73,507	.....	311,191	981,420	202,236
Denmark	.....	25,246	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	480,000	10,782
Germany	1,099	25	25,252	.....	663,362	6,603,180	82,560
Gibraltar	.....	.....	.....	.....	456,000	27,400	.....
Italy	513	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	15,050
Netherlands	.....	56,500	2,381	.....	420,100	1,275,854	100,067
Norway	.....	126,195	22,200	.....	.....	105,000	.....
Poland and Danzig	50	.....	.....	.....	1,090,361	4,278,889	.....
Spain	.....	.....	9,923	.....	267,322	21,500	.....
Sweden	.....	.....	85,764	.....	.....	9,600	.....
Switzerland	.....	.....	65,261	.....	.....	.....	15,000
Turkey in Europe	10	.....	.....	.....	98,922	48,300	.....
England	25,164	.....	294,550	12,000	462,290	977,614	57,400
Scotland	.....	.....	15,476	.....	10,500	.....	.....
Ireland	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	48	.....
Bermuda	6,402	7,790	915	10,055	22,888	62,446	1,066
British Honduras	8,735	1,060	6,229	30	86,568	7,293	752
Canada	121,256	385,909	30,797	195,373	1,250	10,036	3,045
Costa Rica	6,057	.....	4,230	.....	17,471	4,329	.....
Honduras	7,878	.....	3,334	2,640	18,159	16,063	135
Nicaragua	2,645	.....	3,037	.....	3,884	4,894	60
Panama	19,109	10,910	27,119	76,338	125,795	382,160	3,040
Mexico	116,945	2,076	141,528	59,056	755,499	347,414	1,331
Barbados	3,400	5,900	619	.....	18,380	1,200	.....
Jamaica	11,359	1,500	26,291	1,090	225,605	14,498	169
Trinidad and Tobago	65,620	1,190	1,200	.....	69,360	11,350	.....
Other British West Indies	22,543	16,459	8,763	3,264	24,989	7,072	1,154
Cuba	35,582	2,600	246,778	609,530	3,872,699	648,661	8,199
Virgin Islands of United States	19,746	5,050	16,061	.....	3,191	1,958	.....
Dutch West Indies	1,340	3,100	.....	.....	10,370	21,390	.....
French West Indies	13,100	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haiti	24,840	4,900	14,327	.....	.....	288	125
Dominican Republic	15,714	15,055	36,414	30	199,306	14,826	1,939
Brazil	.....	.....	.....	.....	179,624	480	800
Chile	100	1,000	.....	.....	57,780	7,423	3,907
Colombia	456	.....	1,123	.....	11,426	7,767	120
Ecuador	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,360	2,088	.....
British Guiana	25,960	3,300	2,173	.....	9,060	1,785	.....
Peru	6,796	.....	3,014	.....	41,125	132,035	6,905
Venezuela	1,082	200	1,024	.....	8,696	913	570
China	1,252	.....	8,398	.....	282,443	28,855	2,000
Chosen	.....	.....	69	.....	63,840	5,830	.....
British India	30	145	366	.....	264,432	61,950	52
Straits Settlements	.....	.....	.....	.....	132,000	268,993	25
Other British East Indies	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,000	18,000	.....
Dutch East Indies	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,026	497,559	.....
French East Indies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,346	.....
Hongkong	340	.....	8,345	.....	481,400	50,500	880
Japan	1,236	.....	5,116	.....	814,032	3,588	.....
Turkey in Asia	194	50	1,548	.....	30	212,077	.....
Australia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99,632	.....
Philippine Islands	2,400	.....	3,593	.....	162,819	485,094	2,830
British South Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,640	.....	.....
British West Africa	250	.....	782	.....	8,680	15,785	.....
Canary Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,675	.....	.....
French Africa	57	.....	296	.....	25,880	28,343	.....
Portuguese Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	8,470	.....
Egypt	.....	.....	9,920	.....	.....	2,300	.....
All other countries	6,333	300	11,664	.....	54,042	13,655	128
Total: January, 1921	575,598	676,460	1,219,667	970,006	11,941,560	18,250,201	522,927
Total: January, 1920	1,899,196	1,375,324	1,310,950	2,507,174	34,074,021	10,848,677	663,729

Fruits and Vegetables

PRODUCE MARKETS SHOW FIRMER TONE DURING PAST WEEK.

Potatoes, and Apples Make Moderate Advances—Shipping Movement Fairly Active.

Apples and potatoes were features in the produce situation during the week ending Feb. 28. Though price advances were moderate, the market changes were general and included a number of important centers. Cabbage, celery, onions, spinach, and tomatoes were steady, while cauliflower and sweet potatoes were slightly stronger. Carlot movement continued to decrease gradually. Shipments of 15 leading fruits and vegetables were 9,022 cars compared with 9,236 the week preceding and with 7,103 cars during the corresponding week a year ago.

Potato Prices Higher.

Potatoes.—Round White potatoes gained 5¢ to 15¢ per 100 lbs. at northern shipping stations, reaching 95¢ to $1.05 sacked. The car-lot market in Chicago made further recovery of 5¢ to 10¢, closing about 25¢ above the season's low point at $1.20 to $1.25. Large lots ranged 10¢ to 15¢ higher in other middle western cities at $1.25 to $1.60. At Colorado shipping points, No. 1 Rurals advanced 25¢ to 30¢, reaching 90¢ to $1 f. o. b. cash track to growers and at Idaho points ranged 10¢ to 15¢ higher at 65¢ to 70¢, wagonloads cash to growers. Round Whites recovered about 10¢ at New York shipping stations, closing $1 to $1.05 sacked. Movement has been light in New York City, bulk stock closing around $1.25. Maine Green Mountains recovered 5¢ to 10¢ f. o. b., reaching 80¢ to 85¢ bulk. Sacked stock held to $1.25 to $1.40 in Boston. Shipments of late potatoes continued to decrease, shipments falling to 2,382 cars compared with 2,559, but movement is still considerably above the rate a year ago when 1,927 cars were shipped.

Apple Markets Stronger.

Apples.—Baldwin apples continued to strengthen at western New York shipping points, A–2½ stock from cold storage advancing 25¢ per bbl. f. o. b. to a level around $4.50. Leading wholesale markets were firm and about 25¢ higher at $4.75 to $5.25. Northwestern Extra Fancy Winesaps have been steady in New York and Boston at $3.50 to $4.50 per box and in middle western markets at $3 to $4. Prices advanced an additional 10¢ to 15¢ at Washington shipping points, reaching $2.35 to $2.50 per box f. o. b. Shipments of boxed apples were 553 cars compared with 519 the preceding week and with 632 during the corresponding week last year. Movement of barreled apples decreased to 801 cars compared with 1,006 last week and with 473 cars during the corresponding week a year ago.

Onions.—Yellow onions were steady around 75¢ per 100 lbs. f. o. b. western New York points. Consuming centers were generally slow and weak, sacked stock selling mostly at 80¢ to $1. Acreage of Bermuda onions is reported by the Bureau of Crop Estimates to be less this season; Texas 10,963 acres compared with 12,402, California 2,000 acres compared with 3,300, and the Lafourche district of Louisiana 2,425 acres compared with 3,000. Shipments were 381 cars compared with 419 the previous week and with 336 during the corresponding week last year.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, New York and Northern Round Whites, Sacked, per 100 pounds.

Market.	Carloads received.	This season. Feb. 28.	This season. Feb. 21.	One year ago.
New York	163	$1.15–$1.35	$1.15	$5.40–$5.60
Boston	193	[1] 1.25– 1.40	[1] 1.25– 1.40	[1] 4.50– 4.65
Philadelphia	41	1.00– 1.20	1.15– 1.25	4.70– 4.80
Baltimore	11	1.25	1.25– 1.35	4.75– 5.00
Pittsburgh	125	1.35– 1.45	1.35– 1.45	4.65
Cleveland	21	1.40– 1.45	1.35	4.85
Cincinnati	44	1.50	1.35– 1.40	4.90
Detroit	5	1.25– 1.35	1.15– 1.25	4.50
Chicago	235	[2] 1.20– 1.25	[2] 1.10– 1.15	[2] 4.60– 4.75
St. Louis	50	1.50– 1.60	1.25– 1.30	4.60– 4.75
Kansas City	111		1.25	[3] 4.75

ONIONS, Eastern and Middle Western Yellow Varieties, Sacked, per 100 pounds.

New York	86	$0.75–$1.00	$1.00–$1.25	$6.50
Boston	41	.75– 1.15	.75– 1.00	[4] 6.00
Philadelphia	35	.75– 1.05	1.00– 1.15	5.75– 6.25
Baltimore	8	1.00– 1.10	1.00– 1.10	5.75– 6.25
Pittsburgh	25	.65– 1.00	.80– 1.00	5.75– 6.00
Cleveland	5	.50– .75	.75– 1.00	6.00
Cincinnati	3	1.00– 1.10	1.00– 1.25	5.00– 5.50
Detroit	5	.85– .90	.90– 1.00	5.75– 6.00
Chicago	31	.75– 1.00	.90– 1.10	4.50– 5.00
St. Louis	11	.90– 1.00		[5] 5.25– 5.50
Kansas City	18	.75– 1.00	[1] 1.00– 1.25	[5] 5.50– 5.75

CABBAGE, New York and Northern Danish Type, Bulk, per ton.

New York	39	18.00–20.00	15.00–18.00	$90.00
Boston	2	[1] 1.00– 1.25	[1] 1.25– 1.50	[4] 4.00– 5.00
Philadelphia	26	8.00–15.00	14.00–18.00	50.00– 60.00
Baltimore	3	15.00–18.00	15.00	
Pittsburgh		15.00–16.00	17.00–18.00	80.00–100.00
Cleveland	6	15.00–18.00	15.00–16.00	75.00
Cincinnati	2		10.00–12.00	75.00– 80.00
Detroit		15.00–18.00	14.00–16.00	
Chicago	26	14.00–15.00	12.00–14.00	50.00– 60.00
St. Louis	8	25.00	18.00–20.00	
Kansas City	11	[5] 1.00	[1] 1.00– 1.25	[5] 4.00– 4.50

CABBAGE, Florida Wakefield, 1½-Bushel Hamper.

New York	21	$1.00– 1.25	$1.25–$1.50	$2.00
Boston	10	[2] 2.50– 2.75	[3] 3.00– 3.25	[4] 4.00– 4.25
Philadelphia	25	1.25– 1.50	1.25– 1.50	1.50– 2.00
Baltimore	30	1.50– 1.75	2.00	2.00– 2.25
Pittsburgh		[6] 55.00		2.00– 2.25
Cleveland	2	2.00– 2.10	2.25	[4] 4.00– 4.25
Cincinnati	9			1.90– 2.00
Chicago	45			1.50– 2.00
St. Louis	13	[6] 35.00–40.00		[6] 60.00
Kansas City	3	[2] 2.00– 2.25		[5] 3.50– 3.75

CELERY, Florida Self-blanching, 10-inch Crates.

New York	101	$2.50–$2.75	$3.00–$3.25	$3.25–$3.50
Boston	17	2.75– 3.00		
Philadelphia	23	2.75– 3.25	2.25– 2.75	3.00– 3.50
Baltimore	8	2.75	2.75	3.25– 3.75
Pittsburgh	32	2.65– 2.90	2.75– 3.00	3.50– 4.00
Cleveland	6	3.00– 3.25	2.75– 3.25	3.75– 4.00
Cincinnati	17	2.65– 2.75	2.50	3.50
Detroit	27	2.75– 3.00	3.00– 3.25	
Chicago	71	2.75– 3.00	2.75– 3.00	3.50– 4.00
St. Louis	20	2.75– 3.00	2.75– 3.00	3.75– 4.00
Kansas City	23	2.75– 3.00		

SWEET POTATOES, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, Yellow Varieties, bushel hampers.

New York	59	$1.75–$2.00	$1.75–$2.00	$2.65–$2.85
Boston	10	1.90– 2.00	1.75– 1.90	2.50
Philadelphia	12	1.90	1.65	2.20– 2.35
Baltimore	3	1.75– 1.95	1.50– 1.60	2.25– 2.40
Pittsburgh	31	1.75– 1.85	1.90– 2.00	2.50
Cleveland	20	1.85– 1.90	1.85	2.50– 2.65
Cincinnati	16	[7] 1.90– 2.00	[7] 1.90– 1.95	[7] 1.85– 1.90
Detroit	11	1.85– 2.00	2.25	2.85
Chicago	34	2.50– 2.75	2.75– 3.00	2.75– 3.00
St. Louis	11	[7] 1.90	[7] 1.90– 2.00	[7] 1.75– 2.00
Kansas City	10	[7] 1.75– 1.90	[7] 1.50– 1.65	[7] 1.90– 2.00

APPLES, New York, Baldwins, A2½-inches, barrels.

New York	155	$5.00–$5.50	$4.50–$5.00	$9.50–$9.75
Boston	22	5.00– 5.50	5.00– 5.50	7.50
Philadelphia	49	4.75– 5.00	4.75– 5.00	9.00
Baltimore	20	[8] 4.75– 5.00	[8] 4.00– 4.25	[8] 7.75– 8.25
Pittsburgh	72	5.00– 5.25	4.50– 4.75	8.00– 8.50
Cleveland	40	5.25– 5.50	5.00	9.00– 9.50
Cincinnati	29	5.00– 5.25	4.50– 4.75	8.50
Detroit	16	5.00– 5.50	4.50– 4.75	8.00
Chicago	71	4.50– 5.00	4.50– 5.00	8.50– 9.00
St. Louis	2	5.25– 5.50	[9] 5.00– 5.25	[9] 8.00
Kansas City	13	[9] 5.00– 5.75	[9] 5.00– 5.25	[9] 6.75– 7.00

(Table concluded in next column.)

Cabbage.—Danish type cabbage held around $8 per ton bulk f. o. b. western New York stations. Eastern markets held at $15 to $18 per ton, except Philadelphia, which closed lower at $8 to $15. Northern Danish type stock recovered slightly in Chicago, closing $14 to $15. Florida Wakefield cabbage closed at $1.25 to $1.75 per 1½-bu. hamper in Philadelphia and Baltimore. Texas new cabbage declined $5 to $10 per ton bulk in Pittsburgh, closing around $55. St. Louis closed $35 to $40.

Acreage of early cabbage planted this season, as reported by the Bureau of Crop Estimates is 33,265 acres compared with 44,887 acres last season. However, the yield per acre is heavier this year in Alabama, the southern district of California, Florida, North and South Carolina, and Virginia. A total production of 18,960 cars is forecast compared with an estimated production of 22,810 cars last season. Shipments of old cabbage were 252 cars compared with 259 the previous week and with 88 during the corresponding week last season. Movement of new cabbage increased to 386 cars compared with 279 a week ago and with 543 during the corresponding week last year.

Sweet potatoes.—Delaware, Maryland, and New Jersey sweet potatoes were firm in eastern markets Feb. 25 at $1.75 to $2 per bu. hamper. New Jersey stock lost the 25¢ advance of the previous week in Chicago, closing at $2.50 to $2.75. Tennessee Nancy Halls were firm in middle western markets at $1.75 to $2.25 per bu. hamper. Shipments were 330 cars compared with 377 the preceding week and with 239 during the corresponding week last season.

Other Fruits and Vegetables.

California *cauliflower* strengthened slightly in consuming centers, ranging $2.75 to $3. *Celery* markets were steady, California Golden Hearts selling at $4.75 to $6.50 per crate. Shipping points held at 30¢ to 35¢ per doz. stalks f. o. b. Florida Golden Self-blanching celery, in 10-in. crates of 4–6 doz. bunches each, held at $2.75 to $3 per crate in city wholesale markets and at $1.50 to $1.75 f. o. b.

APPLES, Northwestern Extra Fancy Winesaps, boxes.

Market.	Carloads received.	This season. Feb. 28.	This season. Feb. 21.	One year ago.
New York	78	$3.50–$4.50	$3.50–$4.50	$3.50–$4.00
Boston	15	3.50– 4.50	3.50– 4.50	4.00– 4.25
Pittsburgh	10		3.25– 3.75	3.35– 3.60
Cleveland	4	3.50	3.50	
Detroit	8	3.00– 4.00	3.00– 4.00	
Chicago	29	3.00– 3.50	3.00– 3.50	[10] 3.00– 3.20
Kansas City	7	3.50– 4.00	2.50– 3.00	3.50– 3.75

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

Potatoes (100 lbs.).			
Rochester, N. Y.	$1.00–$1.05	$0.90–$0.95	$4.50–$4.80
Presque Isle, Me.	[5] .80– .85	[5] .75	[5] 4.50– 4.60
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.02– 1.08	.90	4.35– 4.45
Waupaca, Wis.	1.00	.90– .95	4.30– 4.40
Minneapolis, Minn.	.95– 1.10	.90– .95	4.35– 4.45
Greeley, Colo.	.90– 1.00	.65– .70	4.00– 4.10
Onions (100 lbs.).			
Rochester, N. Y.	.75	.75	5.50
Cabbage (bulk ton).			
Rochester, N. Y.	8.00–10.00	8.00	60.00–72.00
Celery (10 in. crate).			
Sanford, Fla.	1.75	[11] 1.50– 1.60	2.25– 2.35
Apples (bbls.).			
Rochester, N. Y.	4.50	4.25	8.00– 8.25
Apples (boxes).			
Spokane, Wash.	2.25– 2.50	2.25	3.00– 3.50

[1] Green Mountains.
[2] Carlot sales.
[3] Red varieties.
[4] Barrels.
[5] Bulk, per 100 lbs.
[6] Texas, bulk, per ton.
[7] Tennessee Nancy Halls.
[8] Southeastern York Imperials.
[9] Middle Western Ben Davis.
[10] Auction sales.
[11] F. o. b. cash track to growers.

FLORIDA'S SHIPPING SEASON TO BE EARLIER THAN USUAL.

Probably Some Decrease will be Shown in Output of Potatoes and Tomatoes.

Reports from the Hastings section of Florida indicate that the season for potatoes will be very early, with a light movement beginning early in April. The acreage in that section is locally estimated to be around 10,000 acres. The present condition of the crop is reported excellent. Plantings in the other sections of the State will be proportionately light, according to a field report to the U. S. Bureau of Markets.

Reports from the east coast of Florida indicate a tomato acreage between 5,000 and 5,500 acres compared with 13,500 last season. If weather conditions are favorable a movement of approximately 2,500 cars is expected, with the peak of the movement about Mar. 15, shipments continuing in good volume through April. The present shipments of about 50 cars per week show excellent quality and condition. The locally estimated acreage in the Moorehaven section is 2,000 to 2,200 acres, with the movement beginning Apr. 15 to 20 and the peak coming about May 15. The Manatee section expects to have 3,000 to 3,500 acres in tomatoes. Recent heavy rains in that section will tend to delay the harvest season.

Good Yield of Celery.

The movement of the Florida crop of Golden self-blanching celery was at its height the middle of February with a weekly movement of more than 300 cars. The yield is good, averaging between 600 and 700 10-in. crates per acre. Most stock shipped has been well-bleached and heavy, running 4 and 6 doz. bunches per crate. The market during the third week in February was steady with a price range of $1.50 to $1.75 per crate, car lots, f. o. b. shipping points. Practically all stock is packed "in the rough," only small express shipments being washed. Very little disease appears in the fields, and the quality of the stock in general may well be classed as excellent. The movement will continue heavy for the next three or four weeks, passing the peak about the middle of March. Limited planting of "green top" celery continues.

Liberal Plantings of Peppers.

Indications are that there will be liberal plantings of peppers in all the producing sections of the State. It is locally estimated that the Manatee section will have around 500 acres, and about the same acreage will be grown in the Sanford district.

The lettuce season at Sanford has been completed, only express lots going forward now. There are 10 to 15 cars weekly from the Oakland-Winter Garden section and a light movement from the Manatee section. These will constitute the lettuce movement from the State until about the middle of March.

LETTUCE GRADES PROPOSED.

(Concluded from front page.)

common basis for sale and contract and at the same time lessen the business risk in handling the large quantities of ungraded stock which now enter the markets.

A Correction.

In the item "Florida Celery Growers Want Standard Grades," on page 135 of the issue for February 26, the seventh line should read "1,200 acres" instead of "200 acres."

BRITISH APPLE MARKET.

Week ending Feb. 28.

Variety.	Market.	Price.[1]
New York, Rhode Island Greenings, all grades.	London	$10.00-$10.16
Virginia, York Imperials:		
All grades	do	6.77- 8.71
Yellow Newtowns	do	9.68- 11.61
New York:		
Rhode Island Greenings, 2½ in.	Liverpool	7.74- 9.68
Ben Davis, all grades.	do	7.74- 8.71
Baldwins, all grades.	do	6.77- 8.71
Maine:		
No. 1 Ben Davis	do	7.74- 8.71
No. 2 Ben Davis	do	7.16- 8.13
No. 2 Baldwins	do	7.16- 81.3
New York, Rhode Island Greenings:		
All grades	Manchester	6.77- 9.09
Ben Davis, all grades.	do	7.74- 8.90
Virginia:		
Ben Davis, all grades.	do	9.48
Do	Glasgow	8.13- 10.84
York Imperials, all grades.	do	6.97- 9.74
Yellow Newtowns, grades.	do	12.38
New York, Rhode Island Greenings, all grades.	do	9.48- 11.03
Oregon:		*Boxes.*
Extra Fancy Yellow Newtowns.	London	3.48- 4.06
Fancy Yellow Newtowns.	do	2.90- 3.29
Washington, Winesaps, all grades.	do	2.52- 2.90
Oregon Extra Fancy Yellow Newtowns.	Liverpool	3.39- 4.06
Washington:		
Extra Fancy Yellow Newtowns.	do	3.39- 4.06
Fancy Yellow Newtowns.	do	3.19- 3.87
C Grade Yellow Newtowns.	do	3.19- 3.87
Washington, Winesaps, all grades.	do	2.71- 2.81
California, Yellow Newtowns, all grades.	Manchester	3.29
Washington, Winesaps, all grades.	do	2.90
Oregon:		
Extra Fancy Yellow Newtowns.	Glasgow	3.58- 4.06
Fancy Yellow Newtowns.	do	3.24- 4.89
C Grade Yellow Newtowns.	do	2.90
Extra Fancy Winesaps.	do	3.29- 3.82
C Grade Winesaps	do	2.90- 3.10
Fancy Winesaps	do	3.19- 3.48
Yellow Newtowns, all grades.	Birmingham	3.48- 4.64
Winesaps	Hull	3.05- 3.63

[1] Converted from English quotations according to the rate of exchange on Feb. 28, when £1 was worth $3.87.

During the week ending Feb. 28, there were afloat for the United Kingdom 92,000 barrels and 82,000 boxes of apples compared with 30,000 barrels and 28,000 boxes for the week ending Feb. 21.

Heavy Supplies and Many Inspections of Potatoes at New Orleans.

During the entire season the New Orleans market has been oversupplied with potatoes at low prices, according to a local representative of the United States Bureau of Markets. Inspection at the receiving point has been very close because the market has often been lower when the shipments arrived than when the orders were placed. Naturally, with low prices and abundant supplies, the receiver with a rough looking lot is at a decided disadvantage in competing against attractive stock at the same price.

For the past month or two, numerous applications for inspections have been made "account mixture of long and round potatoes." Recently a car of mixed potatoes was accepted only after the shipper had agreed to allow the receiver to regrade the lot, take only the long stock, and turn the round potatoes over to a broker who offered a ridiculously low price for them.

On the other hand, if some shippers could view the large piles of badly cut, bruised, and scabby potatoes which remain after regrading a lot and on which the shippers paid freight, they would exercise more care. There would be less opportunity for receivers to reject cars as they are often justified in doing under existing conditions, according to the local inspection service.

Colorado Potato Market Dragging.

Shipments of potatoes from northern Colorado have been light. According to local estimates, practically 2,000 cars of potatoes are held in northern Colorado mostly by the growers. The demand in the Greeley district remains good with a light movement, and the market is unsettled with a weaker tendency. The roads are still almost impassable. Both growers and shippers had anticipated a better market following the light shipments after the snowstorm, but this demand has not materialized.

Prices being paid the growers for U. S. No. 1 grade at various loading points are 85¢ to 90¢ per 100 lbs., mostly 90¢ for sacked Rurals and Pearls. The low prices prevailing in the Idaho Falls district, 60¢ to 70¢, affect northern Colorado a great deal because dealers are forced to pay growers according to the differential in freight rates so as to sell on an equal basis with Idaho at competitive points. However, shippers report a better demand for Colorado potatoes this season on account of the good quality. A great many shippers complain that poorly graded potatoes are being shipped from Idaho this year. This no doubt is caused to some extent by the field frost which has appeared in a great many cars inspected at the Greeley station.

Where Our Peanuts Are Sent.

The exports of home-grown peanuts from the United States during the month of January, 1921, amounted to 1,074,007 lbs. valued at $79,866 as compared with 1,095,803 lbs. valued at $86,758 during December, 1920. Canada took 78% of this amount, or approximately 842,449 lbs. Cuba took 148,867 lbs., or 14%; Jamaica, 21,110 lbs., or 2%; and Bermuda, 15,158 lbs., or 1%.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending Feb. 26.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to date.	Last season to same date.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Boxed	553	632	519	30,639	39,995	45,589
Barreled	801	473	1,006	57,911	37,588	41,324
Cabbage:						
Old	252	88	259	30,952	23,221	23,456
New	386	543	279	[1] 1,625	[1] 2,484	[1] 30,952
Cauliflower	132	93	143	2,594	2,120	2,597
Celery:						
Old	143	40	122	9,782	6,507	6,775
New	289	281	359	[1] 1,461	[1] 836	[1] 2,992
Dry beans	164	74	197	3,835	4,224	6,778
Grapefruit	303	329	344	6,514	5,492	11,217
Lemons	136	221	146	3,047	2,724	8,624
Lettuce	459	298	547	6,884	4,859	12,434
Onions	381	336	419	23,575	19,284	20,553
Oranges	1,798	1,244	1,538	27,239	21,858	46,763
Potatoes:						
Sweet	330	239	377	14,197	12,907	15,451
White	2,382	1,927	2,559	147,071	137,091	160,383
Spinach	178	87	128	1,511	1,005	2,396
Tomatoes	101	129	87	282	698	2,947
Vegetables [2]	229	69	207	1,474	954	13,303
Total	9,022	7,103	9,236	367,507	320,527	420,590

[1] Not included in totals.
[2] Mixed and bunched.

Grain

SLIGHT DECLINES REGISTERED BY WHEAT AND CORN FUTURES.

Red Winter Wheat Premiums Drop—Better Demand Noted for Export Wheat.

In this review the May wheat future is used and the March dropped, as during the month of March the March future is more susceptible than the May to local conditions in each market and hence does not reflect general conditions so well as the May future.

During the week from Monday, Feb. 21 to the close on Monday, the 28th. there was no definite trend of prices until Thursday. On that day wheat broke 4½¢ and corn 1½¢, and during the remainder of the week the trend was downward. For the week including the close of the market on Feb. 28. Chicago May wheat declined 5¼¢, May corn 3¢, and Winnipeg May wheat 4⅜¢.

The decline seemed inconsistent with the news, so it must be regarded as caused in part by sentiment and in part as a speculative reaction from the advance of the previous week. That advance, it will be recalled, was caused in the main by buying induced by the "green bug" scare in the southwest.

Export Sales Check Break.

A second break occurred on Friday but the loss was recovered before the close, as a result of buying induced by unexpected export sales of wheat reported at 1,400,000 bus.

Freer offerings of Red Winter wheat resulted in a decline of 16½¢ in the premiums over the March on that class of wheat. This was used as a bear argument, although receipts of Red Winter wheat have been unimportant all winter. On Wednesday, Kansas City had large receipts of Hard Winter wheat and a considerable number of cars were reported to have been carried over unsold. Canadian wheat continues to come to Minneapolis by rail and is needed by the mills. The bears seized upon a report that a cargo of Manchurian wheat had been shipped to Europe. This completes the outstanding bear arguments of the week, unless lack of buying for speculative account and the continued talk of Argentina underselling the United States and Canada are included.

On the other or bull side of the balance sheet an even better showing was made, but it did not produce buying orders in the futures market. One of the features of this constructive side of the market was an estimate by a well-known market statistician that with fair exports from now on, the surplus of wheat in this country on July 1 will probably be reduced almost to the lowest point in recent years. Canada's surplus, it is also estimated, has been reduced to a moderate amount.

Flour and Export Demand Better.

Continued sales of American wheat for export surprised the trade but did not seem to make any other impression. Demand in the Southwest for cash wheat for export at the close of the week was reported to have cleaned up all the offerings. Flour demand was also better. "Green-bug" reports lost their force after the scare given to the shorts in the previous week and Hessian-fly reports from Missouri and Illinois failed to cause even a flurry in the market.

In the foreign news there were some items on the bull side of the market but they had no visible effect although they may have deterred the bears somewhat. One of these items was that the quality of the Argentine crop is very poor. A cable on Feb. 28 said that the Argentine Government places the export surplus of that country at 93,000,000 bus. This is a reduction of 27,000,000 bus. from early estimates. The Australian surplus was unofficially reduced from 82,000,000 to 70,000,000 bus.

Visible Supply of Wheat Decreases.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States decreased 700,000 bus. for the week, and corn decreased for the first time since stocks began to pile up. The decrease was 1,340,000 bus. This had no effect on the market, however.

Corn had but little independent action during the week. Traders followed the lead in the wheat pit, yet the big corn surplus is continually used as an argument for selling the market on the advances. Taking profits on the declines, with some buying for a turn, checks the breaks. That continued to be about the extent of the corn futures market during the week.

In the cash corn market, receipts were good and so was the demand. Offerings from the country to arrive were light during the last of the week. Cash prices were relatively easier than the future. On Feb. 28 No. 3 Mixed was quoted at 5½¢ to 6¢ under May and No. 3 Yellow at 5¾¢ under May.

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Wheat inspected out under American grades only. Flour not included.

[Thousands of bushels: i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending Feb 26:					
Atlantic ports [1]	416	1,081	.....	45	528
Gulf ports [2]	2,070	489	.....	93	2
Pacific ports [3]	708	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,194	1,570	.....	138	530
Previous week	3,777	1,420	.....	145	851
Total, July 1, 1920, to Feb. 26, 1921	191,338	12,487	2,545	15,946	28,296

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Tacoma, Astoria, Portland, Oreg., and San Francisco.

American Firm in Paraguay to Manufacture Citrus Fruit Juices.

In order to utilize to its full capacity the plant erected for meat packing at San Antonio, Paraguay, the International Products Co. intends to manufacture citrus fruit juices and to ship fresh oranges to Argentina and to Uruguay, according to the American consul at Asuncion.

This company has requested the Congress of Paraguay to amplify the concessions that it now holds for a meat-packing plant to include the industrialization of the products and byproducts of fruit trees, legumes, cereals, vegetables in general, and fibrous plants. There are considerable amounts of fruit in Paraguay and plans already drawn provide that this contemplated plant at San Antonio shall handle the following maximum tonnage of fruit annually:

	Tons.		Tons.
Tangerines	500	Limes	500
Bitter oranges	500	Mangoes	100
Sweet oranges	1,000	Guaves	100
Lemons	250		

GRAIN PRICES

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets, Week Ending Friday, Feb. 25.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
Chicago.							
Dark Northern Spring	No. 1	.....	181	.....	182	175	.....
	No. 2	171½	.....	.....	173½	.....	167½
Hard Winter	No. 1	170	.....	.....	.....	174	171
Red Winter	No. 1	194	197	.....	190	179½	178
	No. 2	190	194	.....	.....	178½	176
	No. 4	.....	189	.....	.....	173½	173½
Minneapolis.							
Dark Northern Spring	No. 1	177	181	.....	182	177	173
	No. 2	172	175	.....	175	173	167
	No. 3	162	165	.....	167	164	160
	No. 4	150	155	.....	160	152	150
North'n Spring	No. 1	177	180	.....	.....	178	173
Kansas City.							
Dark Hard Winter	No. 1	170	173	.....	.....	167	161⅝
	No. 2	168⅜	173	.....	172	166⅜	162
	No. 3	.....	171⅜	.....	171	165	161⅞
	No. 4	.....	.....	.....	167	165	159
Hard Winter	No. 1	166	169½	.....	167⅞	162½	159½
	No. 2	165½	168⅜	.....	167½	161½	157½
	No. 3	162⅜	166⅜	.....	165½	159½	157¼
	No. 4	161½	163⅜	.....	163⅜	158	156
Red Winter	No. 1	177¼	180	.....	177⅞	173½	171
	No. 2	176	178⅞	.....	177⅞	172½	169⅝
	No. 3	172⅜	177	.....	174½	170	.....
	No. 4	.....	171½	.....	173	.....	168
St. Louis.							
Red Winter	No. 1	192	189	.....	185	183	183½
	No. 2	191	188	.....	182½	181	181
	No. 3	.....	181	.....	180½	180	.....

CORN.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
Chicago.							
White	No. 3	66	67¼	.....	67	64½	64
	No. 4	63⅞	64½	.....	64½	62½	62
Yellow	No. 2	.....	.....	.....	71	67	67
	No. 3	66⅜	67½	.....	67¼	65	64¼
	No. 4	63⅝	64⅛	.....	64¼	62¼	61⅝
Mixed	No. 3	66	67⅝	.....	67	64½	64½
	No. 4	63½	64¼	.....	64	62	61
Minneapolis.							
Yellow	No. 4	55	56½	.....	56½	55	54
Kansas City.							
White	No. 3	58⅞	59⅜	.....	59⅜	58½	57⅜
	No. 4	57½	58⅜	.....	58	57	56½
Yellow	No. 3	59	59½	.....	59½	58½	58
	No. 4	57⅜	58⅛	.....	58	57	56⅜
Mixed	No. 2	59	60¼	.....	60	58½	.....
	No. 3	57⅜	59	.....	58⅜	57	56⅜
	No. 4	57	57½	.....	58	56	56
St. Louis.							
White	No. 3	65½	68	.....	70	66	63
	No. 4	64½	66	.....	65	62	61
Yellow	No. 3	.....	69	.....	67	62	63½
	No. 4	66	67	.....	65	62	61½

OATS.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
Chicago.							
White	No. 1	.....	.....	.....	46	44½	44½
	No. 2	46	46½	.....	45½	44½	44
	No. 3	44½	45¼	.....	44½	43½	43
	No. 4	43	43	.....	43	42½	41½
Minneapolis							
White	No. 3	39½	41	.....	41½	40½	39½
	No. 4	38¼	40½	.....	40	40½	38¼
Kansas City.							
White	No. 2	45½	46½	.....	46½	.....	.....
	No. 3	.....	45½	.....	45½	45	.....
St. Louis.							
White	No. 1	47	47½	.....	48	.....	.....
	No. 2	46½	47½	.....	47½	47	.....
	No. 3	45½	46	.....	46½	44½	46½
	No. 4	44½	45	.....	45½	43½	44½

RYE.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
Chicago.							
No. 2		150	153½	.....	152	148½	147
Minneapolis.							
Western	No. 2	146	147½	.....	148	144	144½

Daily Closing Prices of Futures.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
Chicago							
Wheat	Mar.	170	171½	.....	171½	167½	167½
	May	160	161½	.....	161½	157	157½
Corn	May	70⅜	71½	.....	71⅝	69⅜	70⅜
	July	72⅜	73½	.....	72⅝	71⅜	72
Oats	May	45⅞	46	.....	45⅞	44⅜	45½
	July	45⅞	46⅞	.....	46⅜	45⅝	46⅛
Kansas City.							
Wheat	Mar.	150½	162	.....	161⅜	157	157⅞
	May	153⅜	156¼	.....	156	151⅜	152⅝
Corn	May	63⅜	64⅛	.....	64⅞	63	63⅜
	July	66⅛	67½	.....	68⅜	66	66⅛
Oats	May	44⅞	45⅜	.....	45⅜	44⅛	44⅜

Hay and Feed

MOVEMENT TO MARKETS GREATLY CURTAILED DURING WEEK.

Wintry Weather Fails to Stimulate Demand—Trading Continues Very Inactive.

The stormy weather which prevailed over a large part of the country during the week ending Feb. 26 caused bad road conditions and greatly curtailed the movement of hay to the principal markets. Receipts fell off considerably in the markets of the Central West as is shown by the following table, which compares receipts in car loads at the principal markets for the weeks ending Feb. 19 and 26:

Cities.	Feb. 26.	Feb. 19.	Cities.	Feb. 26.	Feb. 19.
New York	99	95	Minneapolis		
Pittsburgh		73	St. Paul	106	115
Cincinnati	128	264	Los Angeles	171	151
Chicago	128	203	San Francisco	75	91
St. Louis		153	Memphis	119	99
Kansas City	760	1,008			

The low prices received for much of the hay during the recent increased movement have caused producers and shippers to discontinue shipments so that but little hay is reported en route to any market. The demand is very limited, however, and any material increase in receipts would probably cause further declines. Buyers are purchasing for their immediate needs only and are not placing orders for deferred shipment.

Timothy Holds Around $26.

Timothy.—Receipts of timothy were very light during the week, but demand was equally light and prices were practically unchanged from the quotations of the previous week. For the past three weeks the price level of timothy at the principal markets has been nearly stationary at around $26 per ton for No. 1. Reports indicate that considerable hay is yet to be marketed, but it is being moved slowly because prices are not satisfactory to the producers and shippers and are considered below the cost of production. Stocks in most of the consuming markets are light, as dealers have been buying only for current needs. Local forage is still a factor in much of the consuming section, causing a very light demand for hay which is shipped in. Offerings from shipping sections indicate that shippers are anxious to move the remaining surplus before the spring work begins. The lack of continued cold weather is still an important bearish factor.

Alfalfa.—Alfalfa prices have made but little change during the past week, and the average price at the principal distributing and consuming markets is now about $24.50 per ton for No. 1 alfalfa. Receipts of Idaho hay have fallen off at Kansas City and St. Louis, and but little was reported en route to those markets. Much of this hay was of poor quality and some was wet and hot, and sold at such low prices that shippers suffered heavy losses. Chicago dealers report increased offerings of good quality western alfalfa at reductions of about $1 per ton from last week's prices. The demand from all sections is very limited, however, and apparently will not absorb heavy receipts, except at lower prices. High freight rates from distributing markets to consuming

(Concluded on page 159, column 2.)

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS FEB. 26.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.[1]	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Jacksonville.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Buffalo.	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	32.00	24.00	.....	28.00	30.00	30.50	27.00	23.00	25.00	25.00	24.50	19.50	.....	[2]20.00	.....
Standard timothy	30.50	23.50	25.00	27.00	29.00	30.00	.....	22.50	23.00	.....	23.00	18.00	.....	18.00	.....
No. 2 timothy	29.00	23.00	24.00	26.00	27.00	28.00	25.00	22.00	20.50	23.75	20.00	17.00	.....	16.00	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	29.00	23.00	22.00	27.00	30.00	30.00	.....	22.00	22.50	.....	22.50	17.00	.....	[2]18.50	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	26.00	.....	20.00	26.00	30.00	29.50	.....	20.50	23.50	23.75	20.00	16.00	.....	16.00	.....
No. 1 clover	24.00	.....	23.50	26.00	.....	.....	.....	20.00	24.00	.....	20.00	16.00	.....	[2]16.50	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	32.00	28.00	24.50	.....	.....	24.00	20.00	18.50	19.50	21.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.00	31.00	25.00	23.50	.....	.....	23.00	18.00	15.00	17.00	.....
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00	30.00	21.00	18.00	.....	.....	19.00	16.00	10.50	14.00	.....
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.00	15.00	10.00	[2]12.00	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	.....	.....	.....	17.00	12.50	8.50	13.00	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	9.00	9.50	[2] 8.50	.....
Grain hay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	32.50	31.50	32.00	30.00	33.00	33.00	27.00	27.00	30.00	28.00	25.50	22.50	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	33.00	34.00	33.00	34.00	33.00	35.00	26.50	28.00	32.00	.....	26.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hard winter	32.50	31.50	.....	.....	33.00	.....	.....	27.00	30.00	.....	.....	.....	21.00	20.50	.....
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	32.00	31.00	32.00	31.00	34.00	35.00	.....	28.50	29.00	27.50	25.50	22.00	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	35.00	33.00	34.00	35.00	36.00	.....	30.00	31.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	.....	.....	30.00	33.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	.....	26.00	.....	30.00	.....	.....	.....	23.00	20.75	.....
Rye middlings	30.00	28.00	27.50	29.00	.....	.....	.....	25.00	26.00	.....	25.00	20.00	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	45.00	45.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42.00	44.00	42.00	42.50	39.00	42.50	42.50	.....
Cottonseed (41%)	.....	37.25	37.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.50	37.00	34.50	36.00	.....	31.50	.....
Cottonseed (36%)	36.50	35.25	35.00	35.00	30.00	32.00	25.50	30.25	34.00	35.50	33.00	34.00	.....	.....	33.50
Peanut (36%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	35.00	.....	30.50	34.00	28.50	26.00	.....	32.00	22.50	.....	18.50	19.00	34.00
Velvet bean meal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gluten feed	.....	44.20	42.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.30	41.43	.....	37.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hominy feed (white)	.....	31.50	30.00	31.00	36.00	.....	.....	27.50	.....	.....	24.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	42.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.00	.....	.....	32.00	24.00	.....	30.00	34.00
Beet pulp	33.00	34.00	35.50	37.00	.....	44.00	.....	37.00	.....	35.00	.....	45.00	.....	.....	40.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Nominal. [3] Rolled.

RECENT PRICE ADVANCES IN FEED TRADE COME TO HALT.

Supreme Indifference of Country Trade Causes Easier Feeling—Markets Quiet.

The bullish sentiment prevailing among jobbers during the week ending Feb. 19, due no doubt to the approach of the season when the feeding of millfeeds to fresh cows and other stock is more desirable than the use of coarse grains, was short lived. Interest in feedstuffs on the part of the country trade was lacking and the advance in prices halted. As a result of the anxiety of many jobbers to move part of their holdings, through the discounting of western shipment prices, closing quotations for the week ending Feb. 26, generally speaking, were lower in markets in consuming sections than those of the week previous.

Western distributing markets were higher than last week and prices were firmly maintained on reports of curtailed production. At the advanced prices it was difficult for mills to secure orders and lower prices were quoted for March shipment.

West and South Markets Dull.

Southern and Pacific coast markets were extremely dull. Pastures are beginning to furnish grazing in several sections and with heavy stocks of corn and oats, velvet beans, and other feedstuffs available in the South, prospects for an improved demand from that section do not look very promising.

Reports received by the U. S. Bureau of Markets indicate that stocks of feedstuffs are plentiful practically everywhere and are disposed of slowly. Transportation conditions remain good and receipts satisfactory.

Wheat mill feeds.—Jobbers, about a week or 10 days ago, contracted rather heavily for prompt as well as for future shipment of wheat mill feeds. Ample transit offerings and lack of demand caused several to shade their prices, though western quotations were firm to $1.50 per ton higher. There was an improved demand for middlings which is usual at this time of the year as during March, April, and May about 60% of all pigs born are farrowed; the calving season also is responsible for increased requirements of manufactured feeds. The demand for other wheat feeds was below normal. Stocks are good.

Cottonseed meal and cake.—The cottonseed feeds situation is unchanged from last week. Prices dropped from 50¢ to $1 per ton in southern markets. The export demand for cake and meal remains below normal and domestic business is largely confined to one car sales. Dealers are reported as well stocked up. A fair demand for hulls from the dairy trade is noted in the Southeast.

Linseed meal.—The demand for linseed meal improved and Minneapolis mills advanced prices about $1.50 per ton. The better feeling was partly caused by increased export inquiries for cake. While the number of domestic sales was large, the volume of business transacted was comparatively small, partly on account of relatively lower prices of cottonseed meal. Stocks are fair and reported firmly held.

Gluten feed.—The price of gluten feed was advanced $2 per ton by principal manufacturers. The demand was moderate in the Middle West but fairly active in the East. Offerings for 30-day shipments continue good. Production is variously estimated at from 60 to 65% of normal. Stocks are reported ample.

Hominy feed.—The demand for hominy feed was slow. Reduced cash corn prices again acted as a deterrent factor for feeders

(Concluded on page 159, column 2.)

Seeds

BETTER DEMAND FOR FIELD SEEDS REPORTED DURING WEEK.

Trading so far this Season Below Normal—More Arrivals of Imported Red Clover.

There were a few changes in prices and some improvement in the demand for field seeds during the week ending Feb. 26. Although a few seedsmen indicate that the demand for some kinds has been normal and better than last year, the large majority state that business has been considerably below normal and even less than last year in most seeds.

Declining seed prices, the production of red clover and timothy seed last year in localities that normally produce insignificant quantities of these seeds, low prices received by farmers for many of their products, farmers' and dealers' difficulty in negotiating loans, and the setback received by many dealers last year are among the most important reasons for the diffidence and caution in the seed trade during January and February. Most seedsmen expressed themselves as being optimistic about prospects for a fairly large volume of business in March.

Inquiry Replies Summarized.

In this connection it is of interest to summarize the replies to an inquiry made by the U. S. Bureau of Markets and addressed to more than 5,000 small retail dealers in seeds. Of the 985 dealers scattered throughout the United States who reported on their prospective requirements of red clover seed this season, 53% of them indicated that they probably would ship in the same quantity as normally, 29% of them indicated prospective in-shipments of less than normal, and 18% of them indicated in-shipments of more than normal. About 65% of those reporting on alsike clover, alfalfa, and timothy indicated that their requirements of each of these seeds would be normal and about 22% indicated less than normal requirements.

The only kinds of seeds the requirements of which are expected to be a trifle larger than normal are sweet clover, orchard grass, Sudan grass, and soy beans, although in the case of all of these seeds 60 to 80 per cent of the replies indicate that the same quantity as normal will be shipped in. The fact that most of the dealers stated that the quantity of seed to be shipped in this season would be the same as or somewhat less than normal does not in itself indicate that the acreage of grasses and clovers to be sown this spring will be a little below normal. Because of the high prices which prevailed last year and the favorable weather for producing seed crops last fall, probably more farmers than usual saved their own seed or are able to buy from their neighbors and will not go to their local dealer for supplies. In view of the fact, however, that small dealers and farmers have put off buying until the last minute and that dealers have estimated their total prospective requirements to be the same as or only slightly smaller than normal, it seems that a decided improvement in the demand for field seeds may be expected during March and April.

During the month of February the largest declines in prices took place in alsike, red, and sweet clover in the order named. The average drop in the principal markets for these seeds amounted to about $2.50 per 100 lbs. for alsike, $1.50 for red, and $1 for sweet clover. The prices for grass seeds, except timothy, remained about the same during the month. Timothy prices were approximately 35¢ per 100 lbs. lower in a number of cities. Millet and sorgo seed prices remained the same or were 5¢ to 10¢ per 100 lbs. lower at the end of February.

Clovers and alfalfa.—The largest importations of red clover thus far this season occurred during the week ending Feb. 26, when 1,750,000 lbs. from France, 307,000 lbs. from Great Britain, and 10,000 lbs. from Belgium were received at New York. Prices for red clover remained the same during the week, but alsike clover declined about 75¢ per 100 lbs. The alfalfa demand continued to be fairly good, especially for the Grimm variety. Lespedeza or Japan clover prices advanced several dollars in some of the markets, and sowing of this seed in Southern States is believed to be general at this time.

Norway Buys Timothy Seed.

Grasses.—Approximately 100,000 lbs. of timothy seed were exported during the week, practically all of which was billed to Norway. There is reported to be no export demand for this seed now and prices have weakened or declined a little. Kentucky bluegrass exports were about 40,000 lbs., mostly to Great Britain. Prices for this seed have held firm, despite the fact that present prices approach those of last year more closely than other seeds approach their last year's prices. About 39,000 lbs. and 3,000 lbs. of rye grass were imported from Denmark and Great Britain, respectively.

Steady Market for Cowpeas.

Cowpeas and Soy beans.—The market for cowpeas remained steady during the week, and prices advanced 25¢ to 50¢ per 100 lbs. at important distributing points, although the demand is only fair to poor, and larger stocks are reported to be in local shippers' and growers' hands than at a corresponding time last year. The total commercial supply is said to be slightly less than last year so that a normal demand might readily consume the available supply.

Soy bean prices are firm and are about the same as two weeks ago. The increased production of early varieties in the Middle West, together with the heavy 1920 production of cowpeas in Missouri, is affecting adversely the demand for southern-grown Mammoth Yellows.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS, FEB. 26.

Prices given are for high qualities of seeds offered by seedsmen. Obviously it is impossible to give prices that represent the same quality and origin of seed in each of the cities.

[In dollars per 100 lbs., except seed grains, which are per bu.]

Kind of seed.	New York.	Baltimore.	Richmond.	Buffalo.	Toledo.	Louisville.	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Denver.	Salt Lake City.	Seattle.	Av. for U. S. Feb. 26, 1920.	Av. for U. S. Feb. 26, 1919.
Clovers:															
Red clover	18.50	19.00	17.50	19.00	18.00	22.00	17.50	18.50	18.50	19.00	21.50	16.50	21.00	58.60	41.00
Alsike clover	24.00	23.00	28.00	24.00	25.00	26.50	21.25	23.00	23.00	26.00	28.00	21.00	27.00	59.40	30.50
White clover	50.00	53.00	60.00	53.00	58.00	55.00	45.00	50.00	57.00	55.00	57.00	50.00	55.00	62.45	48.00
Crimson clover	6.75	7.00	7.00	8.50	.....	.....	8.00	.....	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.35	20.00
Sweet clover	10.00	11.00	14.00	10.25	11.00	12.00	8.50	10.00	10.00	10.50	11.00	12.00	15.00	36.60	23.50
Lespedeza	.....	22.00	26.00	.....	.....	24.00	.....	.....	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.75	28.00
Alfalfa	15.00	16.00	21.00	19.00	20.00	21.00	17.50	19.00	17.75	18.00	17.00	17.00	18.00	42.95	21.00
Grasses:															
Timothy	7.00	7.15	8.00	7.00	6.10	7.50	6.30	6.50	6.75	7.00	8.00	6.50	9.50	14.70	10.65
Redtop	13.50	13.50	15.00	14.00	15.00	15.00	12.00	14.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	15.00	18.00	20.95	14.00
Kentucky bluegrass	26.00	26.00	28.00	26.75	27.50	26.00	25.25	26.50	27.00	28.00	28.00	29.00	30.00	30.30	23.00
Orchard grass	13.50	14.00	16.00	15.00	14.00	15.00	12.50	14.00	14.00	14.00	16.00	.....	18.00	26.65	27.75
Italian rye grass	6.00	6.00	7.75	.....	.....	.....	7.00	8.50	.....	7.50	8.75	.....	10.00	.....	.....
Perennial (English) rye grass	6.00	6.00	7.75	7.00	.....	.....	7.00	8.50	8.50	8.00	9.00	.....	10.00	.....	.....
Meadow fescue	.....	.....	27.00	24.00	.....	.....	22.50	25.00	.....	18.00	22.00	.....	.....	36.20	24.50
Bromus inermis	18.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	12.50	.....	.....	18.00	.....	18.00	30.10	23.50
Millets:															
Golden millet	4.00	4.25	4.50	3.75	3.00	4.00	2.60	3.00	2.30	1.85	2.75	.....	7.00	6.00	5.50
Common millet	3.50	.....	.....	3.50	.....	.....	1.90	2.50	1.75	1.50	2.50	.....	5.00	3.95	4.00
Siberian millet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.10	2.50	2.00	1.45	2.00	.....	8.00	4.00	5.25
Hungarian millet	4.00	4.50	.....	3.60	.....	.....	3.10	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.50	6.25
Japanese millet	6.00	.....	.....	6.00	.....	.....	6.25	6.00	.....	6.00	7.50	.....	.....	13.40	5.25
Broom-corn millet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.10	2.35	2.00	1.50	2.50	.....	.....	3.65	3.85
Sorgos ("Cane"):															
Amber sorgo	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	2.00	2.50	2.00	1.75	1.30	2.00	.....	.....	3.45	4.25
Orange sorgo	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	2.00	.....	.....	2.10	1.35	2.75	.....	.....	3.70	4.25
Sumac sorgo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.65	6.00
Grain sorghums:															
Kafir	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.60	.....	1.90	1.85	1.30	2.25	.....	.....	3.65	3.75
Milo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.60	.....	1.90	1.85	1.30	2.50	.....	.....	3.00	3.75
Feterita	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.60	.....	.....	2.15	1.60	2.50	.....	.....	3.25	4.25
Sudan grass	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00	4.00	3.50	3.75	4.25	3.00	4.00	.....	7.00	14.35	14.50
Rape	6.75	7.50	8.00	8.75	9.00	8.00	7.25	7.35	9.00	8.00	8.25	.....	6.50	11.70	10.50
Vetches:															
Hairy vetch	11.00	10.00	12.00	13.00	15.00	.....	12.50	14.00	18.00	.....	18.25	.....	15.00	30.05	18.75
Common vetch	5.25	5.00	.....	8.00	.....	.....	6.75	10.00	.....	.....	10.25	.....	6.00	10.35	8.00
Peas:															
Canada field peas	4.25	4.50	4.75	4.20	4.25	4.25	3.75	4.00	4.50	.....	4.25	.....	4.00	6.10	5.50
Cowpeas	.....	4.50	4.80	.....	.....	5.00	4.75	.....	4.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.80	5.75
Beans:															
Soy beans	.....	3.50	4.15	.....	.....	4.50	[1]9.00	[1]10.00	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.75	5.25
White field beans	.....	.....	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.00	.....	.....	7.45	6.75
Velvet beans	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.10	5.25
Seed potatoes	.....	2.50	2.25	.....	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	5.20	2.85
Seed grains:															
Seed corn	.....	1.65	1.65	1.40	.....	2.00	1.30	2.25	1.25	.....	2.50	.....	3.35	3.10	2.90
Seed wheat	.....	2.50	.....	2.50	2.50	.....	2.25	2.25	.....	.....	2.70	.....	2.25	3.70	2.80
Seed oats	.....	.70	.80	.80	.....	.70	.65	.75	.70	.....	1.20	.....	.90	1.25	.95
Seed barley	.....	1.40	.....	1.30	1.20	.....	1.05	1.15	1.50	.....	2.05	.....	1.30	2.10	1.40
Seed rye	.....	.....	2.15	2.45	.....	.....	.....	2.25	1.85	.....	2.50	.....	1.70	2.20	2.15
Seed buckwheat	.....	1.60	.....	1.70	.....	1.65	1.60	2.25	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.95	2.10

[1] Northern grown.

REVIEW OF FLAXSEED PRICES.

(Concluded from front page.)

as well as the domestic crop, must be taken into account in any analysis of prices.

In Table 1 the fifth column shows the supplies of flaxseed obtained by adding production and imports. The column of net supplies refers to the total supplies less a reduction for seeding the next year's crop.

It may be stated incidentally that North Dakota, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Montana produce more than 90% of the amount grown in the United States.

Table 1.—Flaxseed: Production and Supplies.

[In thousands; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Crop year.	Area in flax.	Production.	Imports.	Total supplies.	[2] Net supplies.
	Acres.	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*
1910	2,467	12,718	10,499	23,217	22,000
1911	2,757	19,370	6,842	26,212	25,000
1912	2,851	28,073	5,294	33,367	32,000
1913	2,291	17,853	8,653	26,506	25,000
1914	1,645	13,749	10,666	24,415	24,000
1915	1,387	14,030	14,679	28,709	28,000
1916	1,474	14,296	12,394	26,690	26,000
1917	1,984	9,164	13,367	22,531	22,000
1918	1,910	13,369	8,427	21,796	21,000
1919	1,572	7,661	23,392	31,053	30,000
1920	1,785	10,990	[1] 7,702	.....	.....

[1] July to October, inclusive.
[2] Net supplies are the total supplies less than seed requirements.

A study of Table 2 shows that October and December average prices have been higher in years of lower production. December prices seem more sensitive to the number of bushels produced than do the October prices. On the other hand the late season price averages, as May and July, depend more on the net supplies. However, the relation between supplies and prices is not so close as in many commodities. This is not surprising in view of the diversity of the uses for flaxseed products and the competition and substitution of other products.

When high in price, linseed oil meets competition from the other vegetable oils, notably soy-bean oil, used in the cheaper grades of paints.

In Table 5 the maximum possible production of oil meal and cake is stated. The computations are on the basis of a yield of 70% by weight of the seed. These figures seem to indicate that the supplies of oil meal are large. It is uncertain how much of the indicated volume of 441,000 tons for the crop year 1919 was actually consumed, but it seems highly probable that stocks of oil meal are large at the present time. And the heavy supplies of corn, oats, and other feeds will tend to curtail the immediate demand for oil meal.

It must be remembered, however, that a slow demand for oil meal may not in most cases greatly depress the market for flaxseed. If the demand for oil is brisk there will be a demand for seed for crushing, and the meal may accumulate.

Table 3.—Linseed Oil: Maximum Possible Production and Disposition.

[In thousands; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Year.	Net flaxseed supplies.	Equivalent linseed oil.	Imports.	Exports.	Equivalent retained for consumption.
	Bus.	*Gals.*	*Gals.*	*Gals.*	*Gals.*
1910	22,000	49,500	.....	175	49,325
1911	25,000	56,250	737	247	56,740
1912	32,000	72,000	174	1,734	70,440
1913	25,000	56,250	192	239	56,203
1914	24,000	54,000	535	1,212	53,323
1915	28,000	63,000	50	714	62,336
1916	26,000	58,500	111	1,202	57,409
1917	22,000	49,500	51	1,188	48,363
1918	21,000	47,250	990	1,096	47,144
1919	30,000	67,500	4,550	1,137	70,913
1920	.....	.....	[1] 1,178	[1] 179	.....

[1] July to October, inclusive.

Ship Full Carloads.

Minimum loads for cars of produce are established by the various railroads and the shipper is required to pay freight on at least this minimum load. It is therefore not advisable to load under the minimum. Shipping rules allow loaders 10% above the marked capacity.

Exports of beef and beef products from Brazil increased from a prewar average of 140,722 lbs. a year to 146,326,256 lbs. in 1919.

TABLE 4.—LINSEED OIL: PRICES PER GALLON AT NEW YORK.

Month.	1910–11	1911–12	1912–13	1913–14	1914–15	1915–16	1916–17	1917–18	1918–19	1919–20	1920–21	10-year average.
Sept	$0.90	$0.87	$0.66	$0.50	$0.57	$0.52	$0.70	$1.25	$1.90	$2.04	$1.22	$0.99
Oct	.90	.88	.62	.47	.49	.55	.82	1.18	1.83	1.79	1.20	.95
Nov	.95	.84	.56	.46	.44	.60	.90	1.15	1.55	1.75	.98	.92
Dec	.95	.71	.43	.48	.45	.61	.92	1.21	1.58	1.82	.82	.92
Jan	.95	.74	.42	.48	.48	.66	.94	1.29	1.50	1.77	.....	.92
Feb	.96	.71	.46	.48	.56	.72	.95	1.29	1.45	1.77	.....	.94
Mar	.96	.70	.45	.50	.55	.77	.94	1.41	1.48	1.80	.....	.96
Apr	.91	.73	.44	.51	.58	.76	1.07	1.57	1.54	1.83	.....	.99
May	.91	.73	.46	.50	.62	.75	1.21	1.57	1.61	1.69	.....	1.01
June	.89	.76	.45	.50	.63	.67	1.21	1.57	1.81	1.65	.....	1.01
July	.87	.77	.47	.52	.54	.63	1.12	1.64	2.10	1.52	.....	1.02
Aug	.80	.66	.49	.59	.50	.71	1.18	1.88	2.22	1.41	.....	1.04
Average	.91	.76	.49	.50	.53	.66	1.00	1.42	1.71	1.74	.....	.97

TABLE 2.—FLAXSEED: PRICES AND SUPPLIES.

[In thousands of bus.; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Crop year.	Production United States.	Net supplies.	Prices per bushel at Minneapolis.									
			Oct.	Dec.	Mar.	May.	July.	1913 basis. Oct.	Dec.	Mar.	May.	July.
1910	12,718	22,000	$2.62	$2.42	$2.60	$2.47	$2.10	$2.66	$2.44	$2.77	$2.63	$2.23
1911	19,370	25,000	2.35	2.06	2.06	2.23	1.97	2.50	2.19	2.06	2.23	1.97
1912	28,073	32,000	1.60	1.25	1.26	1.30	1.38	1.60	1.25	1.27	1.33	1.37
1913	17,853	25,000	1.38	1.44	1.58	1.56	1.68	1.37	1.45	1.60	1.59	1.70
1914	13,749	24,000	1.33	1.54	1.91	1.95	1.67	1.34	1.59	1.93	1.95	1.65
1915	14,030	28,000	1.86	2.07	2.27	1.96	1.96	1.84	1.97	1.99	1.66	1.65
1916	14,296	26,000	2.54	2.84	2.90	3.33	3.01	1.91	1.95	1.81	1.84	1.63
1917	9,164	22,000	3.16	3.40	4.08	3.93	4.40	1.76	1.88	2.18	2.07	2.22
1918	13,369	21,500	3.59	3.54	3.75	4.12	5.94	1.76	1.72	1.87	1.99	2.72
1919	7,661	30,000	4.32	4.99	5.02	4.53	3.48	1.94	2.10	1.98	1.67	1.33
1920	10,990	.....	2.83	2.06	.....	.....	.....	1.26	.....	.....	.....	.....
10-year average	.....	.....	2.48	2.56	2.74	2.74	2.76	1.87	1.85	1.95	1.90	1.85

Table 5.—Oil Meal and Cake: Maximum Possible Production and Disposition.

[In thousands, i. e., 000 omitted.]

Crop year.	Net flaxseed supplies.	Equivalent oil meal and cake.	Exports.	Imports.	Equivalent retained for consumption.
	Bus.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1910	22,000	431	280	6	157
1911	25,000	490	298	8	200
1912	32,000	627	419	6	214
1913	25,000	490	331	6	165
1914	24,000	470	262	11	219
1915	28,000	549	320	19	248
1916	26,000	510	268	26	268
1917	22,000	431	76	18	373
1918	21,000	412	101	36	347
1919	30,000	588	168	73	493
1920	.....	.....	[1] 26	[1] 64	.....

[1] July to October, inclusive.

The figures of Table 3 show a computed production of linseed oil based on the assumption of an oil yield of 2¼ gals. per bu. of seed. This table also carries the assumption that all net supplies of seed were crushed and the oil extracted. The "computed production" is therefore the maximum possible supply of oil. According to this table the volume of oil for the crop year 1919 was exceeded only by the 1912 production. Notice the falling off in exports for 1920. In the face of these facts, together with the lack of demand for high-priced paints, it is not surprising that the linseed oil market has declined radically.

Table 4 shows average monthly prices for raw linseed oil since 1910, at New York.

TABLE 6.—FLAXSEED: MONTHLY AVERAGE FARM PRICES.

[Per bu.]

Month.	1910–11	1911–12	1912–13	1913–14	1914–15	1915–16	1916–17	1917–18	1918–19	1919–20	1920–21	10-yr. average.
Sept	$2.27	$2.05	$1.56	$1.26	$1.33	$1.46	$1.95	$3.06	$3.81	$4.78	$2.85	$2.35
Oct	2.32	2.08	1.41	1.21	1.23	1.56	2.17	3.03	3.58	4.10	2.60	2.27
Nov	2.31	1.97	1.24	1.20	1.23	1.69	2.42	2.97	3.37	4.11	2.09	2.25
Dec	2.27	1.85	1.11	1.22	1.31	1.80	2.50	3.04	3.34	4.37	1.71	2.23
Jan	2.28	1.89	1.08	1.26	1.50	1.99	2.53	3.19	3.19	4.46	.....	2.34
Feb	2.38	1.88	1.14	1.31	1.61	2.07	2.54	3.39	3.19	4.65	.....	2.42
Mar	2.38	1.88	1.17	1.33	1.63	2.03	2.60	3.65	3.38	4.65	.....	2.47
Apr	2.39	1.86	1.14	1.34	1.69	1.97	2.84	3.77	3.55	4.52	.....	2.51
May	2.34	1.93	1.15	1.36	1.70	1.85	3.00	3.69	3.75	4.35	.....	2.51
June	2.16	2.02	1.15	1.37	1.62	1.70	2.89	3.57	4.17	3.91	.....	2.46
July	2.03	1.87	1.16	1.44	1.49	1.71	2.75	3.80	4.93	3.32	.....	2.45
Aug	2.02	1.69	1.24	1.45	1.45	1.84	2.88	3.96	5.30	2.97	.....	2.48
Yearly average	2.26	1.91	1.21	1.31	1.48	1.81	2.59	3.43	3.80	4.18	.....	2.40

Cotton

COTTON PRICES CONTINUE SLUMP DURING PAST WEEK.

Average Price of Middling Hits New Low Mark of 11.85 cents—Fabrics Quiet.

Prices for both spot cotton and future contracts continued to decline during the week ending Feb. 26. The average price of Middling as determined from the quotations supplied by the 10 designated spot markets closed at 11.85¢ per lb. at the end of the week which is a new low mark for the season and nearly 1¢ per lb. lower than the close of the previous week when the average was 12.79¢. The average price for the corresponding day last year was 39.82¢. Saturday's average price of 11.85¢ was 69% lower than the highest average for the season, which was 38.51¢, reached on Aug. 2, 1920.

During the week March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 140 points and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 158 points. March future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 7.33d. per lb. on Feb. 25 compared with 8.57d. the previous week and 27.78d. for the corresponding day in 1920.

Spot sales decreased during the week. Sales at the 10 designated markets totaled 41,960 bales compared with 78,977 bales the previous week and 61,398 bales for the corresponding week in 1920. (Sales for 1920 exclude Dallas.)

Reports indicate that some business was done in certain lines of fabrics during the week but that the general demand for cotton goods continues small.

Closing Future Prices for Feb. 26 and for the Corresponding Days in 1920 and 1919.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919
March	11.50	37.95	22.05	11.17	39.00	23.60
May	12.02	34.93	21.15	11.63	35.67	21.62
July	12.45	32.27	20.50	12.01	32.94	20.60
October	13.02	29.86	19.48	12.52	29.92	19.19

Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to Feb. 25.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	Bales.	
	1920–21	1919–20
Port receipts	4,386,209	5,334,297
Port stocks	1,488,690	1,444,051
Interior receipts	5,232,568	5,615,232
Interior stocks	1,737,449	1,276,887
Into sight	7,733,217	8,975,003
Northern spinners' takings	1,157,575	2,045,641
Southern spinners' takings	2,130,056	2,923,272
World's visible supply of American cotton	4,706,903	4,840,426

Exports for the week ending Feb. 25 amounted to 34,748 bales, compared with 99,125 bales the previous week and 150,244 bales for the corresponding week in 1920; the total exports from Aug. 1 to Feb. 25, amounted to 3,301,024 bales compared with 4,351,296 bales in 1919–20. This week's exports are the lowest for any week during this season since the week ending Aug. 27, 1920, when the exports totaled 26,619 bales.

Exports of American Cotton from Aug. 1 to Feb. 25.

	1920–21	1919–20
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Great Britain	1,157,378	2,317,996
France	403,163	443,463
Germany	632,227	221,640
Italy	345,186	295,019
Japan and China	200,398	439,440
Other countries	562,672	633,738
Total	3,301,024	4,351,296

Stocks of American Cotton Feb. 25.

	1921	1920	1919	1918
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Liverpool	648,000	883,000	313,000	297,000
Manchester	89,000	127,000	63,000	26,000
Continent	477,000	513,000	247,000	133,000

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Feb. 26 and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Feb. 26, in each of these markets as reported to the Bureau of Markets.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	300	300	350	325	300	300	400	300	475	325	338
Strict Good Middling	250	250	300	300	250	250	300	250	375	300	283
Good Middling	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	275	225	210
Strict Middling	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	150	100	105
Middling	**12.00**	**11.00**	**13.50**	**11.25**	**12.50**	**12.00**	**10.70**	**12.00**	**12.00**	**11.50**	**11.85**
	Off.	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	200	175	150	200	100	200	200	175	150	175	173
Low Middling	400	350	350	400	250	400	375	350	350	350	358
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	500	500	450	500	500	600	500	450	475	475	495
Good Ordinary [2]	650	600	550	600	650	700	625	550	600	625	615
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	100	100	100	75	100	100	100	150	100	100	103
Strict Middling	200	200	200	175	150	200	200	250	200	225	200
Middling [2]	350	300	350	275	300	400	300	350	300	350	328
Strict Low Middling [2]	500	475	500	475	500	500	450	525	500	525	495
Low Middling [2]	650	650	700	675	600	750	650	700	650	600	663
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	300	225	300	250	250	350	250	250	250	475	290
Strict Middling [2]	400	325	400	350	350	450	350	350	350	600	393
Middling [2]	500	500	550	500	450	600	500	450	450	700	520
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling [2]	350	350	375	300	250	400	350	350	350	525	360
Strict Middling [2]	450	450	475	400	350	500	450	450	450	575	455
Middling [2]	550	550	600	550	450	600	600	550	550	650	565
Sales for week, bales	905	1,544	.....	86	4,000	1,101	13,034	15,374	2,978	2,938	[3] 41,960

[1] The differences are stated in terms of hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 o the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales in the designated markets.

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses in the ports of New York and New Orleans on Feb. 25, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended.

Grade.	New York.	New Orleans.
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Middling Fair	68	2
Strict Good Middling	1,981	29
Good Middling	12,758	91
Strict Middling	40,060	2,600
Middling	32,955	5,826
Strict Low Middling	6,898	6,487
Low Middling	2,209	1,530
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	2,888	1,016
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	32	1,137
Good Middling Yellow Stained		3
Total	99,849	18,721

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on Feb. 25 at the port of New York were 123,003 bales and for the corresponding day in 1920, 49,495 bales; at the port of New Orleans, 423,603 bales and for the corresponding day in 1920, 431,689 bales.

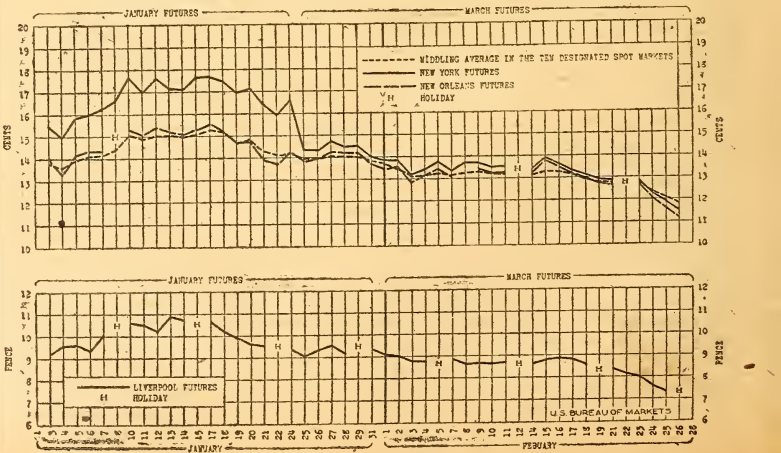
Premium Staple Cotton.

A poor demand for premium staple cotton is reported at both New Orleans and Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Strict Middling, 1⅛ ins	17
Middling, 1⅛ ins	16
Middling, 1⅛ ins	15
Memphis:	
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 5/16 ins	20
Strict Low, Middling, 1 5/16 ins	15
Strict Middling, 1⅛ ins	19
Strict Middling, 1 5/16 to 1⅛ ins	14½
Strict Low Middling, tinges, 1 1/16 ins	9½

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for

COTTON: COMPARATIVE PRICE VARIATIONS FOR FEBRUARY.



Middling cotton based on Middling short staple at 11½¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 12½¢ per lb. at Memphis:

Length.	New Orleans.	Memphis.
	Points.	*Points.*
1⅛ ins.	100	Even.
1⅛ ins.	300	250
1⅛ ins.	600	450
1¼ ins.	800	850

Latest quotations received for Egyptian Sakellaridis cotton for prompt delivery were 32¢ per lb. for Fully Good, and 23½¢ for Good Fair on c. i. f. terms landed Boston or New York.

Telegraphic advices indicate that Pima American-Egyptian cotton of No. 2 grade is quoted at 23½¢ per lb., of No. 3 grade, 22½¢ per lb., f. o. b. New England mill points.

COTTONSEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

[Week Ending Feb. 19.]

City.	Carlots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C.	$23.00	$20.00
Clinton, N. C.	.....	23.00
Monroe, N. C.	24.00	20.00
Wadesboro, N. C.	25.00	20.00
Abbeville, S. C.	.....	20.00
Anderson, S. C.	27.50	25.00
Bishopville, S. C.	25.00	.....
Dillon, S. C.	25.00	22.00
Greenville, S. C.	27.00	22.00
Kershaw, S. C.	.....	23.00
Laurens, S. C.	23.00	20.00
Manning, S. C.	24.00	.....
Newberry, S. C.	27.00	25.00
North, S. C.	25.00	24.00
Orangeburg, S. C.	24.00	22.00
Rock Hill, S. C.	27.00	.....
St. Matthews, S. C.	24.00	21.50
Sumter, S. C.	26.00	25.00
Westminster, S. C.	.....	20.00
Blytheville, Ark.	21.00	.....
Earle, Ark.	21.00	.....
Forrest City, Ark.	21.00	.....
Jonesboro, Ark.	21.00	.....
Newport, Ark.	21.00	.....
Pine Bluff, Ark.	22.00	.....
Searcy, Ark.	20.00	.....
Texarkana, Ark.	21.00	18.00
Walnut Ridge, Ark.	.....	18.00
Alligator, Miss.	22.00	.....
Coldwater, Miss.	21.00	.....
Greenville, Miss.	23.00	.....
Greenwood, Miss.	23.00	.....
Holly Springs, Miss.	20.00	.....
Sardis, Miss.	20.00	.....
West Point, Miss.	20.00	.....
Brownsville, Tenn.	21.00	.....
Dyersburg, Tenn.	21.00	.....
New Orleans, La.	25.00	.....
Floydada, Tex.	.....	14.00
San Marcos, Tex.	18.00	18.00
Brownwood, Tex.	.....	16.00
Memphis, Tex.	18.00	15.00
Sweetwater, Tex.	.....	15.00
Belton, Tex.	18.00	15.00
Clarksville, Tex.	.....	18.00
Marshall, Tex.	.....	15.00
Navasota, Tex.	.....	16.00
Cameron, Tex.	.....	16.00
Jefferson, Tex.	.....	15.00
Mangum, Okla.	.....	16.00
McAlester, Okla.	.....	14.00

Bulletin on New "Meade" Cotton Available.

A new bulletin entitled "Comparative Spinning Tests of Meade and Sea Island Cottons" has been issued by the U. S. Bureau of Markets which sets forth the results of the spinning tests conducted by the bureau for the past three years to determine the practical spinning value of the "Meade" variety of cotton in comparison with that of Sea Island.

The ravages of the boll weevil are so great that fear has been entertained that the entire Sea Island cotton industry may be destroyed within the next few years. The Bureau of Plant Industry has developed the new "Meade" variety of cotton which promises to replace the rapidly diminishing Sea Island crop.

Copies of the bulletin above referred to may be had upon application to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Ask for "Department Bulletin No. 946." The bulletin is for free distribution.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF HAY MARKETS.

(Concluded from page 155.

sections are causing such high prices that consumers will not buy freely. Pacific coast markets are weak because the limited demand is not equal to the receipts, which have been fairly large.

Prairie Prices Very Low.

Prairie.—A little better demand for prairie developed during the week caused principally by the lighter receipts. The improved demand was for the better grades, however, and the poor hay is still hard to sell, even at considerable discount. The open weather, which does not require heavy feeding, is curtailing demand, and not much improvement in the market situation is expected unless there is an extended period of wintry weather during March. Prices are now so low that after the cost of marketing is deducted there is but a small amount left for the producer. This amount is so small in some sections that shippers hesitate to incur the expense of baling and shipping for fear the selling price will show a heavy loss. With No. 1 prairie selling at $10 to $12 at Omaha and Kansas City, and freight and baling costing $9 to $10 per ton, producers find little inducement to market their prairie hay.

Straw.—Straw was in urgent demand at Chicago and in fair demand at other markets. Some price changes have occurred since the last quotations. Wheat straw is quoted as follows: Chicago, $12.50; Minneapolis, $7.50; Omaha, $7; Cincinnati, $9; Pittsburgh, $15; Baltimore, $14. Oat straw: Chicago, $13.50; Minneapolis, $8; Omaha, $7.50; Cincinnati, $9; Pittsburgh, $15; Baltimore, $18. Rye straw: Chicago, $14.50; Minneapolis, $8.50; Cincinnati, $14; Pittsburgh, $15.50; Baltimore, $16.50.

WEEKLY FEED TRADE REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 155.)

to stock up on this commodity. Yellow hominy was in better supply than white hominy and was quoted at $1 to $1.50 discount. Prices, though slightly easier in a few markets, are generally unchanged from last week. Stocks are good. Mills are offering freely for forward shipment.

Alfalfa meal.—Several markets report an extremely weak tendency for this commodity and prices in the principal markets where it is handled slumped from $1 to $1.50 per ton. The business of mixed feed manufacturers is very unsatisfactory, hence the outlet for alfalfa meal is small. The beginning of farm work in the South next month is expected to improve the demand. Production and stocks are light, though more than ample to supply present requirements.

Beet pulp.—The beet pulp situation is described as "distressed" in several seaboard markets. No improvement in the demand is noted on the recent decline. Prices held fairly steady during the week. Stocks continue large and offerings of both domestic and imported pulp are heavy. A fair inquiry was reported for imported pulp from sections where, because of low local rates, delivery can be effected from seaboard markets at lower prices than are asked for domestic pulp.

Grecian Citrons in Brine Coming to American Markets.

American purchasers of citrus fruits will be interested in learning that the 1920–21 citrus crop in the consular district of Patras, Greece, is reported to show an increase of 20% in production and an increase of approximately 30% in prices. The American consul at Patras says that this price increase ranged from 25% on low-grade fruit to 40% on the best grade. American buyers last year imported 1,007,686 lbs. of citrons in brine from Patras.

Local citrus export firms state that the demands already in hand assure a considerable increase in American business. The principal reason given for increased prices is the heavy cost for cutting, brining and barreling. This cost has jumped from $0.61 per 100 lbs. to $1.29, because of higher wages and increased costs of cooperage expenses.

The citrus region is confined to the Provinces of Vostizza, Agrinion, Diakopton, and Akratas. The first two produce most of the finer fruit exported to the United States. There was no fly damage but heavy frosts in early November wrought losses amounting to 40% of the crop. Curiously enough the lemon and orange crops of western Greece escaped all frost damage but suffered a general loss of 45% from fly damage.

Mexico Removes Export Duty on Cotton Grown in Lower California.

Because of the crisis brought about by the continued decline in the market price of cotton, the Mexican Government has issued an order permitting the exportation, free of Federal export duties, of the remainder of this season's crop grown in Lower California, according to the American consul at Mexicali, Lower California. This order will apply to about 40% of the entire crop.

IMPORTS OF FORAGE PLANT SEEDS.

The Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry reports the following imports of forage plant seeds permitted entry into the United States under the seed importation Act.

Kind of seed.	February—		8 months ending Feb. 28—	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Alfalfa	.....	1,588,500	502,800	10,943,800
Bluegrass:				
Canada	265,900	28,500	774,600	403,200
Brome grass, awnless	.....	15,100	4,500	141,600
Clover:				
Alsike	462,100	414,700	1,458,200	5,076,500
Crimson	187,100	448,800	2,534,000	5,852,100
Red	2,689,200	3,108,900	3,574,700	12,368,800
White	.....	84,100	44,100	172,300
Clover mixtures:				
White and alsike	.....	.....	.....	21,700
Red and alsike	.....	.....	2,300	700
Alsike and Timothy	.....	18,000	1,100	236,700
Timothy, alsike, and white	.....	900	.....	900
Fescue, meadow	.....	2,000	.....	2,800
Millet:				
Brom-corn	.....	.....	1,100	225,400
Foxtail	147,600	77,300	192,500	103,100
Mixtures:				
Grass	.....	.....	.....	100
Orchard grass	.....	471,500	.....	2,338,300
Rape	112,000	.....	2,801,600	4,861,400
Redtop	.....	6,000	200	6,800
Ryegrass:				
English	122,200	225,400	1,087,100	1,537,000
Italian	13,100	111,500	384,200	812,000
Timothy	.....	.....	.....	4,500
Vetch:				
Hairy	44,100	101,700	577,100	455,200
Spring	2,400	100,800	69,500	383,000

Foreign Markets

SIAM PARTIALLY LIFTS EMBARGO ON EXPORTS OF RICE.

American Consul Reports that 400,000 Tons will be Allowed Exportation.

The export of 400,000 tons of rice from the port of Bangkok for the period ending June 30, 1921, has been authorized by the rice controller of Siam. The exports will be divided according to qualities as follows:

	Tons.
White rice, with broken under 10% and up to 80%	184,000
Broken rice A1, C1, C3, C4	144,000
White meal	32,000
Cargo rice	24,000
Broken cargo rice	4,000
Cargo rice meal	8,000
Paddy	4,000
Total	400,000

An additional export of 5,300 tons of white rice and 9,700 tons of paddy is also permitted from the Siamese Malaya, during the next six months.

Control Still Maintained.

The Government has not entirely abolished its control of the rice trade. The rice controller determines the amount of rice which may be exported from the Kingdom and informs the trade of the allotments so made. The exporting of rice from Siam may be carried on only by traders who are registered as exporters.

New Cotton Mills in China.

The large Pao Cheng Cotton Mills at Shanghai for which machinery has recently been installed will embrace cotton spinning, weaving, and a waste mill, according to the American Agricultural Trade Commissioner at London. The total cost of the enterprise will amount to about $10,000,000. The mills will include 100,000 spindles, 6,000 spindles for converting waste, and 600 looms for weaving cloth. The daily output will be 100,000 lbs. of cotton yarn. All of the equipment in the mill is to be of American construction.

The Yu Foong Cotton Mill at Changchow, in Honan, has been formally opened. The capacity of the power plant and picker rooms is sufficient for 50,000 spindles and 1,200 looms. A 500-k. w. power plant and 10,000 spindles are now running; 40,000 more spindles and 200 looms are on order, the machinery all being American.

Coconut Oil Importations.

The United States imported 215,238,516 lbs. of coconut oil during the calendar year 1920 compared with 281,063,213 lbs. during 1919 and 356,088,738 lbs. in 1918. The Philippine Islands were the chief source of supply during these three years, furnishing during 1920 about 71%, or 152,092,723 lbs. of the total imports.

Fruit and vegetable shippers should inform themselves in advance regarding the local car situation and place orders far enough in advance to secure precedence.

SERIOUS SLUMP IN PRICES FOR NEW ZEALAND HIDES.

Sale of Hides Held During November Reveals Materially Lower Prices Prevailing.

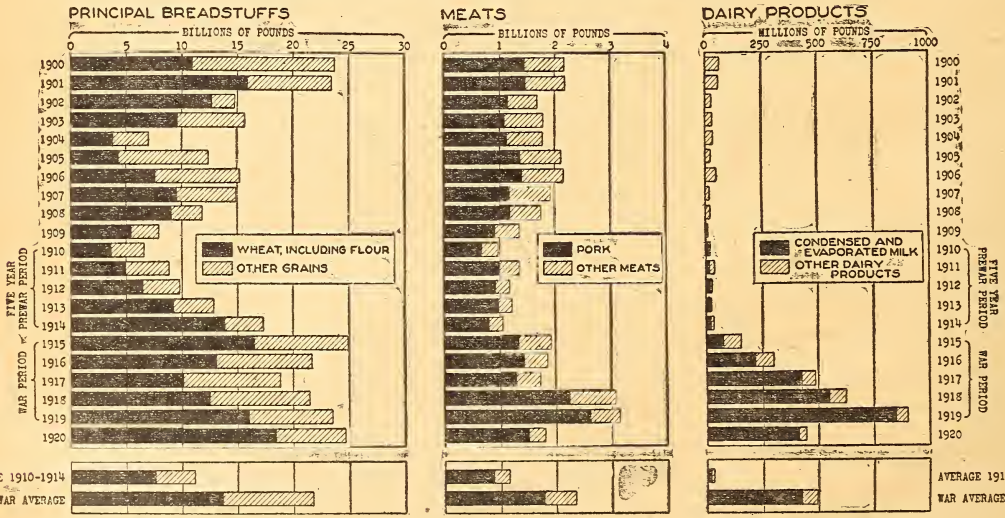
Hide sales in different centers of New Zealand during the last weeks of 1920 indicated a serious slump in prices, showing in some cases a loss of 50% compared with prices prevailing the year before, according to a report from the American consul at Auckland. A large part of this slump seems to have occurred during the last two months of the year 1920.

Hide Sale Held.

At a sale held at Christchurch during the last part of November, country cowhides, averaging 39 lbs. each, sold at 12¢ per lb. while abbatoir cowhides sold at 13¢ per lb., compared with 22¢ per lb. in October. Abbatoir oxhides sold at 17½¢ compared with 29¢ in October, country oxhides 10¢ to 15½¢ compared with 23¢ in October, first calfskins 24¢ compared with 31¢ in October. At about the same time in Auckland, heavy hides realized from 16¢ to 19¢, medium hides 14¢ to 16¢ and light 10¢ to 12¢. There was no demand for second class or damaged hides. The normal rate of $4.87 per pound sterling has been used in making all conversions in this report.

The production of pimento in Jamaica increased from 6,384,000 lbs. in 1918 to 13,104,000 lbs. in 1919. Experiments are now being conducted for the extraction of oil from pimento leaves from which oil vanillin may be obtained.

EXPORTS OF LEADING FOODSTUFFS, 1900-1920.



The graphic chart published above shows the exports of the leading foodstuffs from the United States for the calendar years 1900–1920. The chart was originally published in The Market Reporter for July 10, 1920, and has been revised so as to include the necessary data for the calendar year 1920.

It will be observed that the figures for 1920 show a marked decline from 1919, when exports of dairy products and meats including meat products, amounted to 901,581,620 and 3,151,230,027 lbs. respectively, as compared with 448,029,285 lbs. of dairy products and 1,799,597,740 lbs. of meat and meat products exported in 1920.

Our total exports of breadstuffs in 1920 amounting to 24,706,460,696 lbs. although slightly more than our 1919 exports, were exceeded in 1915 when 24,981,408,344 lbs. of breadstuffs were exported. This decline was primarily due to lessened exports of corn and oats. The exports of wheat and wheat flour which amounted to 307,623,015 bus. in 1920 exceeded those of any previous year. The exports of rye for 1920, amounting to 59,252,966 bus., also exceeded those for any previous year. It is to be noted that the exports for the years represented by the accompanying chart are based upon calendar years. Our exports of breadstuffs have heretofore been reported according to fiscal years.

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